FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 287— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

RUSSIAN SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.		
Yearly	Rs. 6	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Maru	M. Tsubaki	26th Nov.	13th Dec.
Honolulu M.	H. Moguro	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	1st Jan.	17th Jan.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Jan.	28th Jan.
Andes Maru	.. ..	16th Jan.	1st Feb.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
R. ISHIZAKI,
Assistant Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
2th December ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
15th	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd	KARMALA*	9,098
29th	CHINA	7,952
1923		
5th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
12th	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th	MANTUA*	10,902
27th	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th	CHINA ..	7,952
24th	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April	MALWA ..	10,941
14th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
4th December ..	MATIANA	6,600
22nd	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,224
19th	GAZANA*	8,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	8,285
14th	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA	7,275
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th	MATIANA	6,600
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only. will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
16th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
30th ..	SOUDAN	
1923		
19th January	MOREA	
22nd ..	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
23th February	SOUDAN ..	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
16th December .. 1923.	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	Destination
4th Dec. ..	ITA ..	Karachi via Kiwar.
7th	BAMORA ..	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
8th	VARELA	Basra via Katbiawar & Karachi
9th	LINGA	Karachi direct.
13th	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182.
Telephone No. 1236.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Moji Maru. ..	Y. Tomioka	3757	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	7 Dec.	14 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 879, 4389. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalaputra ..	8,310	12th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vittoria ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road, (J. N. Petit Institute Building.)
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND .. £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
10, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Calcutta	Johore	San Francisco
Canton.	Kobe	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo.	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tanjong Pagar
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Penang	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at ½ per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs 7,50,00,000-0-0.
Paid up Capital as 2 .....
Reserved ..... Rs. 2,49,99,997-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 9,99,99,997-8-0.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 91, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughtout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manger,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 .. £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betung
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the sum accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY ROAD
Hornby Road.
L. J. G. VAN LEEUWEN,
Mng. Agent.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of lapse and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."
For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASSETS EXCEED .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	.. ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	.. ..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ..	.. ..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ..	.. ..	,, 1,57,15,429

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minullo, Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. E. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Balvabhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kager & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES

PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM,
WILL POWER,
NERVE FORCE,
CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,

is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?
For Further Information Apply to:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

PERODONT

(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
A R.5682.

SIDDHA MAHARADHWAJA, etc.—WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS, Bombay and out-districts on liberal commission. Apply: Sole Agent, ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED, Post Box 689, Bombay.
A R5571

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS for my child. Pay, with food and lodging, according to qualifications. Young widow preferred. Apply personally (or photo with application) to NARAIN DAS, 2nd floor, Patel Building, Lower Parel, Bombay. R5687

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHINIRAM JESRAJ, 893, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
G R5479

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

BOOKS AND STAMPS

FOR SALE.—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, Ninth and Tenth Edition, 35 Volumes, Cloth Bound. Good condition Rs 275. Apply to:—SHAH & Co., Agra.
L R5691

ANY person wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to the SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Foretells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Distt., South India.
D R5611

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—70 Cases of ENGLISH TYPES. Different styles and varieties. Weight 1,500lbs. Offered cheap. Personal inspection between office hours invited. HUKUMCHAND AND CO., 72, Appolo Street Bombay. R.5674.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT PARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O Salkhia
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 8.

SPORTS.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST EXTRA, 9TH DECEMBER, 1922.

RACING EXPERT will be glad to furnish SPORTSMEN with reliable information and advice how best to place their investments.

RACING EXPERT'S

RESULTS during the Poona Season were—
64 WINS at Rs. 10 each, paid Rs. 4,591-8.
122 PLACES at Rs. 10 each, paid Rs. 3,483.
16 selected horses paid dividends varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 470 each.
Address: Post Box 573, G. P. O., Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE.—CRUDE OIL (Liquid fuel) Lubricating oils, and Petrol. Apply A. B. VAZIR, Khaduck, Post No. 3, Bombay, Telephone No. 4523.
T R5685

MESHED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for ladies and gentlemen, strong, durable and beautiful, measuring about 25 by 25 anches price each Rs. 3 and per dozen Rs. 35. SHAMLAL AND CO., QUETTA. (Baluchistan).
T R5647

THE surest remedy for grey and white hair. NAG-BRAND PERMANENT HAIR DYE supplies pigment deep into the hair cells and makes hair permanent natural black. Price per tin Rs. 1/8, per dozen tins Rs. 16. Sample packet sent post free on receipt of five-anna stamps. THE INDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Mahim, Bombay.
T R5483

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

ADJOURNMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which was convened for November, 30th, 1922, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Special Resolutions the Extraordinary Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on November, the 13th, and set out in the Notice sent to the shareholders dated November 13th, 1922, has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1922, at 5-30 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at the Registered Offices of the Company at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th November, 1922. C15035

NOTICE.

CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 47A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of December 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1922.

(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 9th day of December, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1922 inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For Carbon Products Limited.
JAFFER HAJEEBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 4th December, 1922. C15053

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1-3-1923 to 29-2-1924 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 11th December, 1922:—

Tender No. I for Ooreed (about 45,07,750 lbs.), Gram (about 5,00,000 lbs.), Bran, Oilcakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers and horses.

Tender No. 1-A (alternative Tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 50,00,000 lbs.), Bran (about 5,50,000 lbs.), Oil-cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers and horses.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample, to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. I.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th November, 1922.
TA C14995

LEGAL NOTICES.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

SUIT No. 6562 of 1922.

Messrs. Saligram Sujanmal—a firm carrying on business under the name and style at 26/3 Armenian Street, Calcutta.

versus.

(1) Rupchand (2) Gobordhonedas both formerly carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Gobordhone Dass Hiralal and now carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Rupchand Raghunath at Challiagaon P. O. & District Challisgaon.

Last date for entering appearance 8th December, 1922.

For Re. 84-3-6.
C15034

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULEMAN ABBA MAHOMED has contracted to sell to the Purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest there to or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 275 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, out of which 140 square yards is of the Fazandary tenure and 135 square yards is of the Government Foras redeem tenure and which said Foras land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135-524 New No. 1/13645, Old Survey No. 268-270, New Survey No. 39N/3554, and Cedestral Survey No. 1725 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3877 (39A) and 3877 (31) and 29, Street No. 64 BBB and 64DD and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Ripon Road, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the Musjid and on or towards the South by the property of Allibhoy Salliji.

Dated this 4th day of December 1922.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C15086

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street Fort, Bomaby.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHAWPATY, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Vadilal Purshottamdas the mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1920, and made between Ramcoover Surajmal of the one part, Nandlas Thackersidas of the second part and the said Vadilal Purshottamdas of the third part, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned immoveable propertits situate at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty.

LOT A:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, messuages, tenements or buildings, standing thereon situate at Chowpaty fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,128 and two-fifth sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 323 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12, and New Survey No. 7297 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 12 and demised by the trustees of the Dady Sheth Charity Estate to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on the West by Plot No. 10 demised by the said Trustees to Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Daruwalla, on the North by the property of the said Trustees and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2475 and Street No. 4 and which said premises are in the occupation or possession of the said Ramcoover Soorajmal or his tenants.

LOT B: All that piece or parcel of land together with the bunglow messauges, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chowpaty fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 949 and fiftyeighth by hundredth Sq. yards or there about and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 323 and others, new Nos. 2121 and others, old Survey No. 12, new Survey No. 7297, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards East by the plot No. 4 demised by the said Trustees to Amarchand Choonilad, on or towards the West by plot No. 12 demised by the said Trustees to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on or towards the North by the property of the said Trustees and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 2470/72 and street Nos. 2 and 3 and are in the occupation of the said Nandlal Thakersidas or his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 681.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ALTAMOUNT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for Captain Ellice Victor Sassoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on site the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being part of the property lately known as Nilam Baug, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,667 square yards situated at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill and forming the part of land bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. 2064, Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 7126, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3444 (5), Street No. 22 D and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Altamount Road, on or towards the North by a private road leading to the plot of Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Patel, on or towards the West by the plots of Mr. Premsukh Uderam and Mr. Jehangir R. Patel and on or towards the South by the plots of Mr. Dady J. Billimoria and Mr. Ardesher Namdar Irani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Messrs. Shamji Premji and Co.

675 Bags Mauritius Sugar ex. S. S. "Accra."

The above Bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Mr. Meghji Permanand.

2350 bags white Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Accra."

The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd, Messrs BENNETT AND Co., will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazaar, at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji.

on account and risk of Seth Devidas Persotam.

2425 Bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Accra." The above bags are lying at the B.P.T. Bonded Warehouses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Mr. Tribhovan Devidas.

246 bags white Java sugar ex s.s. "Pasha."

The above Bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji, on account and risk of Messrs. L. Ratishanker and Co.

175 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. S. S. "Accra."

The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell (5) five drilled pearls of very fine quality under the instructions of the parties concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Nathmal Baghmal Golechha to whom they belong by public auction on Saturday the 9th December at 3-30 p.m. S. T. at their rooms, 127, Apollo Street, Fort. The purchasers will have to pay 25 per cent of the purchase money at the time the goods are knocked down to them.

For particulars and condition of sale please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND IRON SAFE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos., Esq. the Official Liquidator of the Albert Press Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, No. 120 Apollo Street, furniture such as. Cupboard, chairs, writing tables and bookstands, iron safe, etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th December 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
99 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, TARDEO, BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1922 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 81 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERED OF RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS.

Messrs. J S MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay under instructions from the Proprietor of Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting Purchasers at the Auction Sale held on 4th day of November 1922.

On account and at the risk of Doshi Bapuchand Hirachand.

4 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 136½.
12 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 92½.
5 Bales Shirting No. 93½.
22 Bales Shirting No. 13½.
8 Bales Shirting Cal. 144.
19 Bales Shirting Cal. 138½.
16 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 142½.

Conditions of sale and the particulars of the goods etc., will be read at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the owner of the property Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 9th day of December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under-mentioned valuable property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of which part is Government and part is pension and tax; the pension and tax portion having been since redeemed admeasuring 203 squar yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jackria Musjid Road formerly known as Don Tad 2nd Row outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration District and sub-District of Bombay the Government land being registered under old No. 1600, new No. 7328, old Survey No. 2577, new Survey No. 2/2941 and under Pension and Tax Collectors old No. 271, New No. 1877 Old Survey No. 2881, New Survey No. 2941 assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2145, Street Nos. 405-407 bounded on the East by a sweepers passage, West by Don Tad Row now called Jackria Musjid Road, North by the property formerly of Sidick Parpia and now of Abdul Satar Hajji Sumnar and on the South by the property of Aishabai widow of Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorney for the owner of the property or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Dec. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

SENSATION IN THE CITY!

We had predicted that the mightiest Million-Dollar picture of the age

"FOOLISH WIVES"
"FOOLISH WIVES"
"FOOLISH WIVES"

will create a tremendous sensation amongst the Cinema-loving public of Bombay and with legitimate pride we can say that the prediction has come true! The

SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK

instalment of the concluding 7 chapters.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

are very thrilling and exciting—see the terrible fate that awaits the bogus scoundrel, "Count Karamzen"

"FOOLISH WIVES"
"FOOLISH WIVES"
"FOOLISH WIVES"

Written and directed by and featuring,

ERIC VON STROHEIM

The man you will love to hate!

Never mind—if you have not seen the preceding chapters—the story is quite intelligible. It is a

UNIVERSAL MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE
Superb—Authentic—Artistic—Enthralling.

The greatest film achievement ever conceived—dramatic—spectacular—lavish—an epitome of human passion—made on a grander scale than ever before attempted—

Mirror of Men's Mendacity—Frivolous Fashionable Folks
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
DAILY AT 6 & 9-30.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.,
The Pioneers and originators of the MAMMOTH FILM ATTRACTION
present
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Great Screen Triumph.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
A Simple Story of Plain People,
TIME AND PLACE.
In the Story World of Make-believe
CHARACTERS—Nowhere—Yet Anywhere
INCIDENTS—Never Occurred—Yet often Happening.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
A SONG OF THE SOUL,
featuring
RICHARD BARTLEMISS
AND
LILIAN GISH
"WAY DOWN EAST"
is unquestionably the costliest film yet produced,
total cost being over
800,000 DOLLARS.
This is perhaps the most Expensive Entertainment since Caeser plated the arena with silver for the Citizens of ancient Rome.
While on the subject of money please note despite the pictures enormous cost and the fact that it played all over the world at first class theatre prices the
BOMBAY PRICES WILL BE
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
SEATS for 6 p. m. and 9-30 Shows.
BOOKABLE AT ROSE & Co., Ltd.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Breath-Catching Action, Spectacular Thrills and Sympathetic Heart Appeal.
J. P. McGOWAN
IN
THE RUSE OF "THE RATTLER"
See it! It will thrill you!
AND OTHER FILMS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
FINAL INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
See The terrific Closing Episodes.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY
at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
The Popular Goldwyn Masterpiece
"REVENGE OF TARZAN"
Starring
GENE POLLARD
Also SNUB POLLARD COMEDY

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK ONLY.
STAR FILMS, LTD.
PRESENTS THEIR NEW PRODUCTION
THE DOOM OF THE YADAVAS
IN FIVE MAGNIFICENT PARTS.
"Thou O! Govind! Shalt thyself become the destroyer of thine own kinsmen, because thou was indifferent to the Kurus and the Pandavas when they killed each other." See the fulfilment of this curse. See the mad revelry of the Yadavas—see their annihilation and see how Krishna left this world to BE BORN Again for the vindication of truth and justice.
Showing to-day and this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
POPULAR PRICES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30. Extra Shows on Holidays at 8-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday the 6th December 1922
EKACHA-PYALA
(at 8 p.m.)
Saturday the 9th December 1922
MUKNAYAK.
(at 8 p.m.)
Sunday the 10th December 1922
SWAYAMVAR.
(at 2-30 p.m.)

MUSIC WEEK.
THE FIFTH MUSIC CONFERENCE
OF THE
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
will be held from the 6th December to 12th December
IN SHRI RAM CHOWK
of the Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.
Well-known Musicians from the different parts of India will attend the Conference. All Music lovers should not lose this opportunity.
Tickets for Musical Concerts can be had daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the Office of the Conference,
Further particulars at the Office of the Conference or by correspondence.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

Super production

"SURYA-KUMARI"

IN 7 ACTS

PRODUCED BY

KOHINOOR FILMS Co :-

Featuring Famous Star

Mr. DADU & RAJA SANDOW

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.

at 3-30 p. m.

Under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD. BOMBAY THEATRE.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE I

on

Wed. 6th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SHAHA SHIVAJI.

No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed.

Saturday 9th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)

VIDYA-HARAN.

Sunday 10th Dec. 922 ar 3 p. m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE-GULAM.

Proprietors.

ROSE'S

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.

The Standard for Purity and Excellence.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST FEVERS.

Prepared solely from Pure West Indian Lime Juice and the Finest Refined Sugar.

LIME JUICE

OVER 20 YEARS' REPUTATION.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENTS.

Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic ringworm. Dhoby's itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not money back.

PRICE PER BOTTLE AS. 12.

Can be had from all chemists and stores.

SOVEREIGN & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN SKIN DISEASES.

BOMBAY 12.

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities- - - -

Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?

Price As. 8 per set.

Now is the time. Get your set from

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co

HORNBY ROAD, FORT;

OR.

J. B. KARANI & SONS.

PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Dec. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,4 8.000
Egyptian Visible Supply	536,000
East Indian	143,00
American	3.9 3.000
Other	28 .000
Total Sales	23.00
East Indian Sales	1,900
Total Speculation	....
,, Export	....
East Indian Export	....
East Indian Stock	23.000
,, ,, Forwarded	,700
,, ,, Actual Export	.....
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	100
American Afloat	239.000
East Indian Afloat	23 000
Total Afloat	353,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..		29.000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..		..
,, ,, to Continent ..		1,000
Futures at New York	Dec. ..	24-99
,, ,, ,,	Jan. ..	24-99
,, ,, ,,	March ..	25- 5
,, ,, ,,	May ..	24-93
Spot Cotton at New York	..	25-24
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	25-25
Futures at New Orleans	March ..	24-60
,, ,,	May ..	24-44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		10 5/4
Sand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..		99 /4
Do. Foreign		64 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec 2nd.

Rates 3 per cent.	49
Bar Silver Spot	32 3 1-
3 months hence ..	31 18/1-
Closing Tone of silver :—India and China Selling.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 3 per cent since 13th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1 4
,, 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec 2nd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs	..
Barrels buyer—(3 lbs Nov Dec. Sellers	50/6
Australian 62 lbs. Jan-Feb Paid ..	49
Karachi Barley Nov Dec Sellers ..	51/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, 492 lbs C.I.F Dec. Jan. ..	32/6
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec.-Jan Sellers. ..	52 1/8
Wheat afloat to U. K. 20,20,000 Qrs. None Quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 3 4
P and O. Banking Corporation ..	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS

RAPESEED, Real Bois Jan. Feb. nominal	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton	..
LINSEED Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers firmer ..	£ 17 7/8
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton	..
LINSEED Bombay Nov-Dec. Nominal ..	£ 20
Tone of Linseed—	
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan Paid.	£8 13/16
TORIA RAPESEED— Jan. Feb. Paid	£ 16 3/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	6- 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ -
Hard Spelter	£ 27 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90 ..	86 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 /2%	37— ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4 ,,
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/4 ,,
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	14 3/8
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	44/6

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers	20/8 1/2
Cuban Sugar Jan. Value new crop. Tone :—	18

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 4.

A further drop of 7 points has been reported today in New York futures. The undertone of the American market continues steady, and we do not think that the market will go further down but will remain steady at about present level until the Government Report is out next week. We, however, think it advisable to levy at about present level and especially on any break.

The tendency of our market continues downward. Trade position is very unsatisfactory at present and it seems useless to look for any rise until trade improves all round.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the inquiry was for high class cotton only.

The Marwari Bazaar and the Colaba markets are closed today for ready and forward business, on account of the death of Jain's Head Priest.

There were no tenders today for Oonera and Bengal. Up-to-date only 100 Bs. Bengal are tendered.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

COTTON REPORT.

Regarding the future course of the market Messrs. Weid & Co., Liverpool, in their cable, dated the 1st instant state as below :—

"Exports from America continue good. While we do not look for much change in the market until the Government Report issued 12th December, think well of buying now and on any break."

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, grain etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Dec 1922.

Cotton	11.545	bales.
Wheat	3,33	Cwts
Linseed	1,291	
Rape, etc.	200	..
Tingallyseed	1 917	..
Poppyseed	111	..
Groundnuts	430	..
Castorseed	429	..
Rice	2,6 4	..
Myrabolams	1,109	..
Cottonseed	15.9 4	..
Sowanseed	201	..
Jeera	1,994	..
Juwar	3. 85	..
Moong	Nil.	..
Bajree	Nil.	..
Gajry	1 24	..
Coal	255	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-3-9.
Bars gold forward, 28-3-3.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 28-0-9.
Bars silver ready, 83-11-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 83-3-0.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 82-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

B.C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange—Quite—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 415.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 435.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 425.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 162½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D Rs. 179.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D 241.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D 177½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D 336.
London gold ready—sh. 84.
London silver ready—d. 32 3.
London silver forward—d. 31-15.
Tone of silver—Quiet—China & India sold.
Undertone dull.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars 4.52-3/4.
French Exchange—Frcs 64.40.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 24.10.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 69.40.
Italian Exchange—Liras 93.00.
German Exchange—Mrks 36000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974. 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930. 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974. 67
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49. 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. 67.

The Share Market is closed today.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec 2nd

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-9/32
Bank Demand	1-3 29 31
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4-1 8
For. Demand	415
American Dollars	336
Hankong Dollars	179
Shanghai	241
Japan	162
Singapore	177-1/2
Market steady	

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 2nd.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a p	Sail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	49 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, White 85-15	7 0 0	14 4 0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teeseed, Gajar 50-50	84 0 0	
Teeseed Black	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	6 0 0	
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 12 0
Barley	35 0 0	
Cottonseed	52 0 0	
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 12 3
Linseed, May	12 10 0

SUNDERBAN MATCH WORKS.

In India, with its big forest areas there is no dearth of raw material required for the manufacture of matches. Calcutta has taken up the question in right earnest and a company under the name of the Sunderban Match Works, Limited, (of which a prospectus appears elsewhere) has been floated. The Company, which is managed by Indians has engaged an Indian expert who has had good practical training in Germany, and the large forest areas in the Sunderbans where suitable trees can be had for match-making, are expected to give a steady supply of raw material. There is an import duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross which will serve to give a sort of protection to the local industry.

CALCUTTA TRADE NOTES.

A "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

TEA EXPORTS.

The arrivals of tea into Calcutta during the week ended 18th November, 1922, amounted to 6,708,000lbs. as against 5,413,000lbs. in the corresponding week of 1921. The total exports of tea during the week amounted to 6,892,000lbs. as against 7,436,000lbs. in the corresponding period of 1921. The average sale price of the week further declined to 14 annas 3 pies per lb.

During the last three weeks tea exports from all ports amounted to :—

(IN THOUSANDS OF LBS.)

United Kingdom July 1922 21,431; August 1922 34,039; September 1922 30,427; June 1922 to September 1922 92,359.

North America July 1922 930; August 1923 1,724; September 1922 2,690; June 1922 to September 1922 5,344.

Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and Persia July 1922 471; August 1922 393; September 1922 1,407; June 1922 to September 1922 2,335.

Australia and New Zealand July 1922 6; August 1922 788; September 1922 612; June 1922 to September 1922 1,407.

Ceylon July 1922 404; August 1922 214; September 1922 222; June 1922 to September 1922 962.

Egypt July 1922 410; August 1922 455; September 1922 277; June 1922 to September 1922 1,151.

Other Countries July 1922 309; August 1922 533; September 1922 388; June 1922 to September 1922 1,316.

Total 1922 23,961; 38,146; 36,023; 104,874.
Total 1921 11,016; 28,760; 32,257; 87,654.
Total 1920 16,723; 24,898; 23,844; 73,271.

DUNDEE JUTE TRADE.

Writing on November 8 the Dundee correspondent of a local contemporary says :—"There is a firmer market this week due entirely to the increased values of Calcutta hessian cloth at your end. At the close of last week we had 10 oz. 40 inches selling at 27s. 3d. to U. K., November and December, since when the price has been rapidly mounting till it is to-day quoted at 32s. 6d. There have been no buyers taking an interest here at the advancing rates. Last week the River Plate bought a quantity of 10 oz. 40 inches on spot here at 31s. Jute is firmer and there is a little more business coming about. First Mark grade to-day is at £34 which is an improvement of, say, 20s. from the lowest point recently. The quality of new crop jute is not promising very well. At this early stage there are too many complaints.

There is more business being transacted in Dundee yarn than has been the case for some little time. The purchases are at 3s. 2d. for common cops a figure which is inclined now to harden. There is nothing special in the transactions being carried out, and buyers are not seemingly confident. It is one of these periods when it is considered politic to arrange for a portion of supplies, the doubt still being quite as marked in regard to both higher or lower prices. Prices would require to be higher to enable spinners to secure a profit.

Inquiry for Dundee hessian fabrics is a little better and the dearer limits for Calcutta goods of course helps. The position of this market is altogether steadier at 4-7/16d. for 10½oz. 40 inches and at 3-3/8d. per yard for 8oz. It is a slow state of matters in heavy goods where orders are few in number and only at prices which are a serious disappointment. The dearer trend of the Calcutta market is viewed with interest in Dundee; but all have the same difficulty in determining whether on this occasion prices are at least to remain up. There are the fears of a repetition of recent happenings in consequence of the market having advanced by the operations of speculators, who are no doubt trying to make up some of their losses."

PIECE-GOODS.

The week's trading has again proved a great disappointment, the long looked for demand showing no signs of developing. The up-country markets continue to show a lack of interest, and local buying has been of no importance. Values have as a natural consequence shown a weaker tendency, and most sections have lost ground. Dealers have in an attempt to attract buyers shown a readiness to lower prices, but the response has been so poor that there now exists very little confidence. A "wait and see" policy has consequently been resorted to, says "Commerce" and the dealers who take an optimistic view of the future are indeed in the minority. There is really not one bright feature to record in the whole week's tradin, the improved tone of the exchange market being of no avail, since the high prices still required by manufacturers place new business beyond the bounds of possibility. The raw cotton market has presented a steady tone though it would seem that the present high prices are not the result of actual demand, for if the market was influenced by conditions in Manchester, where trade is reported to be depressed, cotton prices would not be at the present high level. The stronger feeling is attributed to the large spot demand by American Spinners, the broadening of speculation, and the prevailing idea that the crop will be on the short side. How long these latter influences will support the market is a question difficult to answer.

RESUME OF LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Reverting to the local market, the following is a resume of the course the various sections have taken during the week's trading :—

Dhooties.—A weak feeling prevails, and in the absence of demand, prices are down about six pies a pair.

Greys.—This section has been affected by the general depression, and sales have been made at about two annas per piece below last week's prices.

Whites (Nainsooks, Mulls and Shirtings).—Sales have been on a very restricted scale, and the tendency has been towards lower values.

Yarns.—This is the only section which has displayed signs of any activity. The up-country centres have indulged in buying on a small scale and have been prepared to pay current prices. English and Japanese yarns have been bought in the finer counts, and the business in Indian yarns has been spread over the following counts, the closing rates for which are :—

10½s. at Rs. 4 per bundle of 5lbs.
11½s. at Rs. 4-4-6 per bundle of 5lbs.
12½s. at Rs. 4-6-0 per bundle of 5lbs.
13½s. at Rs. 4-7-0 per bundle of 5lbs.
14½s. at Rs. 4-9-0 per bundle of 5lbs
16½s. at Rs. 4-12-0 per bundle of 5lbs.
17s at Rs. 4-14-0 per bundle of 5lbs.
19s at Rs. 4-15-0 per bundle of 5lbs.
20½s. at Rs. 5-7-0 per bundle of 5lbs
22s at Rs. 5-9-0 per bundle of 5lbs.

JUTE AND JUTE FABRICS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Messrs. Moran and Company report as follows :—

Loose Jute.—With prices rising daily, mills during the past week have shown little interest and only a limited business has been done at Rs. 15 for Fives, Rs. 14.4 for Sixes and Rs. 12.4 to Rs. 12-8 for Rejs. Tosso Sixes at Rs. 14.12. Baler have been more in evidence and have paid up to Rs. 16 for Fives and Rs. 16 for Sixes. Home and foreign markets are purchasing steadily, which fact combined with the apparent scarcity of jute upcountry accounts for the rise. Closing quotations are Rs. 16 Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for Fives Sixes and Rejs. respectively, and, at which rates sellers are firm and offering sparingly.

Heavy Goods.—A better feeling has prevailed throughout the week, with prices appreciating all round. The enquiry has run chiefly on Heavy C. Bags for near shipment, in which a moderate amount of business has been concluded. With a little more interest shown from the Cape markets, other fabrics have shares in the general improvement. We close steady to firm.

Hessians.—This market has ruled particularly firm despite the minimum amount of trade passing. Values have fluctuated but the undertone on the whole has shown considerable strength. The forward portion has attracted little attention but prices have ruled steady with no undue pressure from sellers. Consumers continue to take little or no interest at present. Sales are reported as follows, viz. :—

Hessian Cloth—("A B" Group makes unless otherwise specified) :—40 ins. 7 oz. 9 by 8 and 8 by 9 at Rs. 19-4 basis Dec. 36 ins 7½ oz. 40 ins. 9 by 9 at Rs. 20-4 basis Dec.; 40 ins. 7½ oz. 9 by 9 at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 20-9 basis Cash and Nov.; 45 ins. 7½ oz. 40 ins. 9 by 9 at Rs. 20 basis Dec.; 36 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 20-4 basis Cash Rs. 20-10 to Rs. 19 12 to Rs. 20.4 basis Nov. and Dec.; Rs. 19-12 basis Jan.- 40 ins. 8 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20-10 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 20-9 Cash, and Nov.; Rs. 19.12 to Rs. 20-4 to Rs 19-6 to Rs. 20.6 Dec., Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 19-12 to Rs 18.8 to Rs. 19-8 Jan.-Mar., Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-12 Apl.-June, Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 18-6 July-Sept.; 45 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19.4 to Rs. 19-12 basis Dec.; 36 ins. 9 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20 basis Dec.; 40 ins. 9 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19 basis Cash (any); 45 ins 9 oz 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20 basis Cash 36 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24 basis Cash; 37 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 22 basis Jan.-Mar.; 40 ins. 10 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 25 to Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24 basis Cash and Nov.-Dec.; 40 ins. 10½ oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24-6 to Rs. 24-14 to Rs. 23-4 to Rs. 24 Cash and Nov.; Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24-4 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-12; Dec.; 22-8 to Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 23 Jan.-Mar., Rs. 22 to Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 22 to Rs 22-12 Apl.-June, Rs. 22 to Rs 21-8 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 22-8 July-Sept.; 45 ins. 11 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 26 Cash.

Hessian Bags.—Wheat Bags 36 by 22 12 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25-8 Feb.-Apl. Rs. 26 Feb.; Bran Bags 49 by 30 20 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 45-8 Jan.-June.

BOMBAY EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

The following are extracts from the Government Resolution on the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in Bombay Presidency for 1921-22 :—

The following figures give the consumption of country spirit in the Presidency proper and the total excise revenue.

Year.	Consumption in proof gallons. Presidency proper (Lakhs.)	Gross excise revenue. Presidency proper (Lakhs).
1910-11	26.1	1.69
1921-22	21.0	3.03

The consumption of country spirit in the Presidency proper fell from 26 14,789 L. P. gallons in 1920-21 to 21,01,356 L P. gallons in 1921-22, amounting to a decrease of 20 per cent. The consumption of to-day fell from 12,562,751 gallons to 9,949 879 gallons, i.e., by 21 per cent. The consumption of opium fell from 42,648 seers to 30,908 seers or by 27.5 pes cent. In Sind the consumption of country spirit fell from 2.28 223 proof gallons to 1,35,582 proof gallons, i.e., by 40 per cent. The "per capita" consumption of country spirit in the Presidency declined from 7.8 drams to 6.3 drams and in Sind, from 3.34 drams to 1.98 drams. The "per capita" consumption in rural areas of the Presidency was 3.3 as compared with 18.2 for urban areas. The consumption in Bombay City fell from 8,36 173 proof gallons in 1920-21 to 7,35,275 proof gallons in the year under report. The consumption of foreign liquor also declined though not to a large extent.

The total revenue of the year shows an apparent decline from Rs. 4.07 lakhs to Rs. 3.03 lakhs.

131 shops for the retail vend of country spirit were closed in the Presidency and only three new shops were opened. Seven liquor shops were closed in Sind. The hours of sale of shops were curtailed and all shops ordered to be closed on the Mohurrum and Holi festivals. The maximum strength of liquor was reduced from 15 deg U. P. to 25 deg U. P. in Sind. Excise advisory committees were created during the year in several districts and talukas where they did not exist before. 47 out of 131 shops closed in the Presidency were closed on the recommendations of these committees. A committee presided over by Rao Bahadur Sathe, C.I.E., M.L.C., has been appointed to consider and advise Government on the various problems of Excise policy. The future policy of Government will be determined after consideration of the proposals of this committee. In the meantime a very substantial step has been taken by the introduction of a direct check on consumption in the shape of rationing shops for the current auctions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

There were 24 industrial disputes in October 22 of which were in cotton mills. The number of work-people affected was about 10,000 and the working days lost 62,372, a considerable increase on the September statistics. There was comparatively little industrial unrest in Bombay City and Island during the month, the main dispute being in the Tramways. But during the latter part of October no fewer than 14 disputes occurred in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad, mainly on the question of the annual bonus. The "Labour Gazette" publishes a table showing the number of strikes, the work-people involved and the working days lost in 7 Provinces of India during April, May and June 1922. This table shows the number of disputes to be 68, the number of work-people involved 60,150 and the number of working days lost nearly 400 000. Bengal shows by far the latest figures the number of work-people involved in 23 disputes being over 42,000 and the number of working days lost over 300,000. Bombay had 13 more disputes than Bengal, but the number of work-people involved was under 16,000 and the number working days lost just over 70 000. Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and Burma, each had only one industrial dispute during that period and in the latter case the number of work-people involved was only 30 and the number of working days lost the same figure.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RYS.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways, from 1st April to 18th November 1922, amounted to Rs. 55.48 crores.

The Budget etimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of total gross earnings of Rs. 99.5 crores. The results of the 33 weeks given above, have fallen short of the estimate for the period by Rs. 588 lakhs. Earnings for the week are about Rs. 3 lakhs less than those of Peninsula, the East Indian, the Bombay Baroda and the Central India Railways the previous week. Traffic is still below the Budget expectations, this being specially marked in the case of the Great Indian owing to less coaching and goods traffic.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Dec. 4.

Name.	Paid up amount Rs	Face Value. Rs	Div. paid.	Last Div. Rs.	Quotations. Nom. to say. Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	280
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	138
Baroda	80	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	800	800	Jan-July	10%	1330
,, Contributary	122	..	..	10	340
India	80	100	Jan-July	7%	97
Central	28	40	Feb-Oct.	7%	32 12
Imperial Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	as. 8	15 d
Chartered Bank	5 5	5 5	Apr-Oct.	13/7	£ 186, 2
Eastern	5 5	5 16	,,	75	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8 125	8 125	,,	£ 3	£ 118
Mercantile Bank of India	4 12 1/2	4 12 1/2	,, ,,	18%	£ 37/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij	800	800	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	640xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	8 1/4%	..2
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	91
Chapermukh Sighat	100	100	,,	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	85
Khuisa-Bagirhat	100	100		4%	109
Larshana	100	100	,,	4%	74
Mandvra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	83xd
Peshore Jamrud	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5	per cent. 88
Sara cura-guni	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	800	800	Mar-Sept.	..	590
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug	..	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8	29xd
Bamanana	6	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	32 8%	34/8
Indian Cement	25	20	..	20	215
Kasni Cement ord.	100	100	,	20	217/8
,, Defd	40	40	,,	184 10	1070
Shivrajpur	19	10	..	4-2-4	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances	800	800	Apr-Oct.	250	2540
Alliance Cotton	100	100	,,	40	230
Apollo	40	80	Feb.-Jan.	8	50
Birla Mills	100	100	Apr.-Sept.	8	52 8
By. Cotton	800	800	Sept. Dec.	100	850
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apr.	72/8	1 95
Bradbury	250	250	June,-Nov.	80	950
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	78
Century	100	100	Apr.-Sept.	40	582 8
Cent. India	800	800	May Nov.	20	3.55
Combs Land	700	700	March	90	1760
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	19 xd
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	392/8
Currimbhoy	320	200	,,	50	..
David	250	250	Apr.Sep.	45	..
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	90	900
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	15	Sept.	as.9	3/14
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	365
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	97/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	100	1145
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept.	125	1900
Globe	100	100	,,	30	152/8
Gokak	100	100	,,	15	207/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	208
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	520
Jamshed Mig	250	250	May-Oct.	15	290
Kastoorchand	800	800	July-Dec.	50	635
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	396
Kilachand Mills	25	25	Aug.Jan.	as. 12	15
Kohinoor	800	800	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1685
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	250	4400x
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	160
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	330
Mathuradas	800	800	May..Nov,	35	600
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	280	3780
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	18	217/8
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr, Nov,	500	8025
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep,	35	547 8
New City	102	100	,,	35	405
Pabani	250	250	,,	50	620
Pearle	250	250	July-Dec.	70	842/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	745
Premier	100	100	May	..	117 8
Planet	100	100	Dec.-Aug.	15	172/5
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug,	15	..
Shapurji	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	195
Shoraji	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14,000m.
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	15	488
Standard	800	800	Apr.-Sept.	120	2000
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	523
Swadeshi	800	800	Apr-Oct.	200	3210
Tata Mill	800	800	May.-Oct.	60	835
Vishnu Cotton	800	800	Apr.-Oct.	100	1850m

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	128	100	,,	5 %	80
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	,,	2	690
Bombay Electric Supply					
Tramway	82	82	,,	5	162/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	38	745

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	122	,,	60	362/8
B. Burma T. Corp	125	125	,,	10

THE WEATHER.

EPIDEMIC OF .FLOODS

MADURA UNDER WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, Dec 2.

The whole of Northern and Western portions of Madura town is still under water but floods in Vaigai are subsiding gradually. Breaches of a number of tanks surrounding the town are also rumoured. Thousands are homeless, starving and destitute. The District officials are doing good relief work along with the police. There was no Railway train service from Madura to any side for three or four days as the railway lines have all been washed away. Reports are received that Sathur, Thiruppuvanam and other towns are under water.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO LIFE & PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 2.

As a result of the unprecendent thunderstorm and heavy rain for the last two days several houses, coach sheds, walls, roads and public institutions have been damaged and many trees uprooted causing also serious injuries to life. Telegraph lines have been interrupted and the bus service rendered impossible. The town presents a confused and disorderly sight and rivers are in flood.

CENTRE OF CYCLONIC STORM

The following special weather report is issued from the Government Observatory:—Trivandrum is now the centre of a very severe cyclonic storm and the conditions regarding the strength of wind will get worse as the storm moves off. The pressure last morning is the lowest on record and considering other factors also the storm is one of the most severe one ever had. Considerable damages might be caused by the uprooting of trees and heavy downfall of rain as the storm moves along.

Rough and wet weather is also reported from Coonoor.

CYCLONE IN TRIVANDRUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

A Trivandrum message dated 30th November says:—We are having a terrible storm. Whole of the last night there was a heavy downpour accompanied by strong wind. At about 2a.m. it began to blow violently and the storm rose to the height of its intensity a about 4 a.m. A cyclone appears to have been blowing furiously in northeasterly direction causing several trees to be uprooted. Although at day break the severity has not been so great it is still blowing. Rain is also continuing to pour heavily and the full effects of the cyclone are not yet known.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fahr — — —	—	29.867 inches.
Temperature of Air —	—	80.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer —	—	70.6 ,,
Dew Point — — —	—	66 3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air —	—	0.634 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) — —	—	0.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	—	88.7 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	—	73.3 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	—	E,ENE.NNW,N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight — —	—	163 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature was above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and in Sind humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and in defect at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature was below the average at Dwarka and above it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Hoshangabad and Khandwa humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Poona humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. The storm in the Arabian Sea does not affect the coast stations and has either disappeared or moved further westwards.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic summary for the 3rd December 1922.

The storm in the Arabian Sea is about longitude sixty-four east, latitude eleven north and is either moving in a westnorthwesterly direction or dissipating. The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras.

Pamban reports three-quarters of an inch and Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total, 1st November to date	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. 30th	75.2	65.7	56	..	0.	—1.53
ask ..	88.3	67.8	72	..	0	—0.44
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
De. 22nd ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	79.6	54 6	67	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi ..	78.7	42 1	69	..	0	—0.33
Lahore ..	77.6	46.8	88	..	0	—0.12
Hissar ..	78.8	46.5	71	..	0	—0.07
Ambala ..	78.1	43.8	88	..	0	—0.29
Delhi ..	75.4	50.0	64	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	79.8	54.0	74	..	0	—.13
Mainpuri ..	80.8	41.2	73	..	0	—0.21
Jhansi ..	84.0	51.7	50	..	0	—0.15
Cawnpore ..	79.6	52.7	89	..	0	—0.43
Allahabad ..	83.5	52.3	63	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	76.7	48.2	76	..	0	—6.69
Karachi ..	81.5	64.3	83	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer ..	78.4	43.6	72	..	0	—0.21
Jaipur ..	81.5	49.2	57	..	0.51	—0.36
Kotah ..	82.0	46.6	46	..	0	+0.08
Mount Abu ..	69.0	53.4	88	..	0	—0.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	89.5	55.1	64	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka ..	78.8	65.8	99	..	0	—0.01
Veraval ..	85.1	62.6	54	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot ..	90.3	57.8	49	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.2	57.9	40	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat ..	90.4	69.2	69	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad ..	89.8	61.1	41	..	0	—0.13
Deesa ..	90.6	59.6	42	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch ..	81.1	49.9	60	..	0	—0.17
Indore ..	83.1	49.1	49	..	2.61	+2.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	82.7	49.9	71	..	1.56	+1.03
Saugor ..	81.8	56.2	51	..	1.87	+0.35
Hoshangabad ..	84.5	52.0	79	..	2.47	+1.90
Khandwa ..	89.6	50.1	78	..	0.59	+0.09
Akola ..	88.2	54.7	54	..	2.12	1.68
Amraoti ..	86.6	55.1	55	..	1.52	0.98
Nagpur ..	85.5	56.6	55	..	1.99	1.27
Chanda ..	84.5	58.9	64	..	2.37	+1.65
Raipur ..	83.2	60.6	70	..	1.04	+0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.7	72.1	72	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri ..	93.4	69.1	54	..	2.47	+1.74
Mormugao ..	84.8	71.2	78	..	4.62	+3.63
Karwar ..	87.7	66.7	82	..	3.28	+1.53
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89.2	58.6	51	..	0.73	+0.13
Ahmednagar ..	84.5	57.7	51	..	10.02	+9.44
Poona ..	85.5	51.4	77	..	6.60	+5.89
Sholapur ..	87.8	55.5	51	..	3.10	+2.20
Bijapur ..	83.5	55.8	75	..	9.61	+8.75
Belgaum ..	83.3	56.2	61	..	4.06	+2.60
Aurangabad ..	84.8	54.0	48	..	5.69	+5.04
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	84.9	..	68	..	1.33	+0.76
Hyderabad ..	84.5	57.2	76	..	0.86	0
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.1	74.6	74	..	2.96	+0.62
Calicut ..	87.8	76.3	91	..	9.25	+4.22
Cocnada ..	88.7	74.8	78	..	9.25	+5.90
Colombo ..	..	..	..	..	12.49	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	..	..	78	..	17.63	+12.21
Bellary ..	86.9	61.9	77	..	6.55	4 44
Cuddapah ..	92.5	64.6	82	..	14.02	+10.37
Madras ..	81.9	67.6	83	..	33.20	+18.88
Bangalore ..	81.5	56.6	77	..	5.35	+2.62
Coimbatore ..	83.5	66.0	81	..	9.05	+5.41
Trichinopoly ..	85.5	68.1	75	..	14.82	+9.34
Negapatam ..	80.1	71.5	77	..	10.36	—7.42

Continued from Column 3.

cotton raw, Vardhman Bros.; 220 bales Ind. cotton, Volkart Bros.; 7 cases Aniline Dye Dry, M Suiter and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Hamburg:—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 116 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 70 bales city cotton fly, K Visram and Co. 400 cwt Ind. mowra seed, Strauss and Co., Ltd., 400 cwt. Ind. mowra seed Rally, Bros.; 990 cwt Ind. maze Rally Bros. 495 cwt. Ind. Jowree Rally Bros.

S S Glenden for Genoa:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton K Visram and Co. 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Glenden for Hull:—2002 cwt linseed, B D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Gnonviken for Hongkong:—42 cwt sharkfins, H B Ranji and Co.; 231 bags gum M H Dehdashti.

S S Moji Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y K Kaisha Ltd. 60 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ali Bros.; 100 bales Ind. raw cotton, N Mamlal and Co. 40 cases Insect powder, Jeena and Co.

S S Moji Maru for Yokkachi:—1500 bales Ind. raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru Yokokama:—1000 bales Ind. raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Nagasaki:—1200 bales Ind. raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 1000 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 412 bales Ind. cotton N Futchally and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 1500 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra for Moji:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales Ind. raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S SSumatra Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Upada from Calcutta and Coast Ports. Agents B I S N Company:—

From Calcutta:—815 bdles old gunnies, 453 bales gunny bags, 100 bales B. twill for bags, 302 bales hessen cloth, 90 bales June twine, 1795 chest tea, 20 bgs. long paper, 270 bdles Sandal wood, 15 bales Suna leaves.

From Calicut:—58 bgs. copra, 96 bgs. paper, 620 bgs. cocoanut, 559 bales raw cotton, 58 coils, C. rope 30 jjottas C. Yarn,

From Badagara:—821 bgs. copra, 113 bgs. M. Cocoanut.

From Tellechery:—535 bgs. cocoannt.

From Cannanore:—57 robbins copra.

S S Kronviken from Saigon. Agents James Mackintosh and Co.:—227774 pcs. T. planks, 9054 pcs. T. Logs.

SHIPPING.

Dec. 4.

ARRIVAL.

S S Othello, Parson, Hull.
S S Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
S S Sofala, Davey, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S S Havaldar, Crebbin, Java.

The following vessels begans to load yesterday:—

Steamer Garbeta for Karachi.
Steamer City of Adelaide for Karachi.
Steamer Satartia for New York.
Steamer Othello for Hull.

S S Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3276 tons, Captain C Parson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3256 tons, Captain A R Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday frim Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sofala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sofala, 3436 tons, Captain H Davey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Havildar:—The P M Company's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, will sail to-day from harbour for Java, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Monday December 4th 1922.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
2	Caledomian	3430	London	15-12	M.M. & Co.
6/6	Adelaide	4177	Karachi	12-12	K. N. & Co.
7	O Mackinlay	3984	Madras	5-12	J. Finlay & Co.
9	Willcasine	5351	N. F,		J. Finlay & Co.
11	Brocktown	4708	Karachi	15-12	W & AG & Co.
12	Sirsa	388	RangoonN. F. M. M.		& Co 5/12
13	Umzinto	3008	Antwerp	6-12	Graham & Co.
14	Kidderpore	3263	Antwerp	6-12	M M & Co.
15	Kandahar	4155	Boarst Ports	6-12	Finlay & Co
17	Dorsetshire	45-45	Rangoon	3-12-22	W & AG & Co.
	Jothy End	Colaba	3899	N. F. N F M. M.	& Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru 4272 Kobe 13-12 O. S. K.
2 Bamora 1878 Basrah 7-12 M M & Co.
3 Othello 3277 Huli 2-12 J. Finlay & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busreh, 8-12 M. M & Co.
4 Aequinea .. 4201 Trieste 1-12 L. Trestino.
5 Hejaz .. 2483 Reod Sea Ports 7-12 & Co.
6 Garbeta 3204 Karachi M M & Co. 6 2
7/6 Morrison 3693/6 Ports 1-12 J. Finlay & Co.
9 Glenedon .. 3,23 Genoa 8-12 Graham & Co.
10/11 Olympion 3266 Glasgow 20-12 W & A Graham & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A P-D. Mojimam 1490 Japan 11-12 N Y Kaisha. & Co.
B Catri .. 2952 Genoa Italianer 10-12 M D & E Upada.. 3382 7-12 M.M.& C. Calcutta 7-12
F. Havildar 086 Java 1-12 T. Morrison Co
G. Kilindini 1.9 m Coast 5-12 R E Collin & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Khiva due 8th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Mashobra due 10th December.
Gamaria (not fix).

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due 14th December.
Clan Buchanan due 18th December.
Scindia (not fix).
City of Baroda due 9th December.
City of Manchester (not fix).
Clan Mackinon (not fix).
City of Rangoon (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Tana due 10th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Trelevan (not fix).
Trecarell (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 20th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

Naneric due 5th December.
Algie (not fix).

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 9th December.
Andyk due 29th December.
Mterkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Java Maru due 27th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.
Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.
Burma Maru due 11th January.
Indus Maru due 15th January.
Nagato Maru due 29th December.
Takaoka Maru due 3rd January.

FROM CHINA.

Seudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd Decembes.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.
Moldavia due 5th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karoa due 17th December.
Asora (not fix).
Taroba due 31st December.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 4.

S S Caledonia for London:—395 cwt c myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros; 50 cwt samoodar pins, P Mooray, 880 cwt. khismiss, M Jaffarally, 192 cwt red sultanas, R Jivandas and Co.; 60 bales baby lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency, 35 bales Kopak cotton, T Jamnadas.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—110 bales cty. cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Satartia for New York:—300 cwt Ind. cunyin seed, W J Gubbay, 1000 cwt Ind. red pepper, W J Bubbay, 100 coriandu seed, M J Gubbay.

S S Satartia for Philadelphia:—25 bags woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Umzinto for Barcelona:—169 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhman Bros; 29 bales In. cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Umzinto for Antwerp:—165 bales sewry hemp, J Vishurswar and Co.; 2632 cwt crushed bonet, Hollinghurst and Co., Ltd. 10680 cwt Ind. mowra seed, Rally Bros.; 336 cwt Ind. cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Antwerp:—20 bales Ind.

Continued in column 2.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Vashya Vadkappa.
versus
The King-Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

There was ill-feeling between the accused and the deceased Domya, on account of the latter's intimacy with the former's wife. They were on very bad terms, and the deceased was said to have committed several acts of mischief on accused's property. In the afternoon of May 23rd the deceased's uncle, met the deceased going to Kod. The deceased did not return to the village, and the complainant thought he must have gone to his wife's home. As the deceased did not return for several days, search was made for him. No clue was found in search, so the Police was informed. After due inquiries the present accused and five others were arrested by the Police. The other accused were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to from two years to five years. The present accused was sentenced to death.

The accused admitted that he committed the murder, and stated that he made a full confession of it before the Magistrate. The deceased was tampering with his wife which gave him great provocation.

Their Lordship had only considered in this case the question of sentence, as there was no doubt that the murder was committed by accused No. 1. Admitting that accused No. 1 received very great provocation spread over a number of years from the deceased, still that would not justify a deliberate murder as was committed in this case, and Their Lordships should not like to think that circumstances similar to those that have been proved in this case could be taken in any sense as justifying a man, however much provoked in taking the law into his hands in the brutal manner in which it was done in this particular case. We, therefore, confirm the sentence of death but the papers could be sent to Government in case they should think it right to exercise their elemency.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

79-22—639-22—Little and Co, The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd, Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co,

43-22—357-22—Shroff and Lam, Jehangir Hormusji Cama and others, Jamal Haji Nurmahomed Ebrahim and others, Little and Co.

59-22—1014-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co, E H Jeemabhoy.

61-22—690-22—Little and Co, Abdul Gafur Abdul Hakoor, Weld and Co, Little and Co.

65-22—676-21—Ramanlal and Co., Panachand Narsey, Stanley Dobson.

66-22—691-21—Ramanlal and Co., Panachand Narsey Benjamin A. Gibbs.

66-22—879-21—Soonderdas and Co. Hathibhay Kallianji, Khimji Herji Kayani, Ardeshir H D and Co.

70-22—1750-20—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein Habib and Co, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

54-22—Re Arbitration Act—Captain and V Shadiram Asharam, Dhurmasi Jetha and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

81-22—1660-22—Payne and Co, Nathumal Shonimal, Boman Khodadad Irani and anr Mulla and M, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

82-22—2387-22—Chitnis K and M, Sidick Haji Allarakhia, Tarmahomed Haji Husein and others, Dharamsey D and Co.

86-22—1962-22—Wadia G and Co, Lelitia Imrie and anr. Micheal Conway, Subnis G and S.

63-21—3373-19—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Alibhai Gulam Husein and Sons, Fereira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji and anr v Muccadum Thakoo and ors, Eustomji and Ginwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Harakhji Dayabhai.

2830-22—Thakoredas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Jamnadas Gordhandas.

2988-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhoy Jafferji Abdulalli v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakinudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Faredoon Daboe and anr v Cawasji Khursetji and ors.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash v M K Hiramaneck.

3163-22—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Kakalbhoy Bhuderbhai Vakil v Shivlal Totaram, Raghavaya N and Co.

3174-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Mangaldas, M G Jayakar.

3178-22—Ardeshir H D and C, Chhotalal Mulchand and anr. Lanseca Kas Mendonca Gomes, Mansukhlal H M and Co,

2799-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhawandas Goverdhandas, Hormusji Nusserwanji Sxeervaj and anr, Merwanji K and Co, Mull aand M.

2801-22—Mulla and M, Cassum Mahomed Mitha Bhagwandas Ramdayal anr, Pandia and Co.

2803-22—Shamrao M and H, Shamsoodin Mahomedali, Nazaralli Cumrudin, Vachha and Co.

3098-22xMerwanji K and Co, Bai Ratanbai Cursetji N Wadia, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

3213-22—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhusamal, Balaram Anandram, Dharamsi D and Co.

3249-22—Amarchand and M Haji Ismail Tyab Chhapra, Shamsuddin bin Ebrahim Penker, Captain and V.

3281-22—Mulla and M, Bhagavandas Dayabhai, Bai Sakerbai Rauchod das.

3286-22—Merwanji K and Co—N H Moos— H W Jeanse—Andrade and C.

3328-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. Munshi Mahomedalli Doongeker and others. Shiaveese D Davar Vachha and Co.

3349-22—Jamshetji R and D Kursetji Framji Dala S J Abbott Craigie B and C.

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3356-22—Nanu H and Co. Krishnarao Raghoba Balakrishna Harischandra Jookes and others Monsuklal H M and Co.

3404-22—Manchersham and N Gulamali G. Abherchand and another Hussain Miya and others.

3093-22—Matubhai J and M Abdula Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandavai Vithaldas Cursondas Tyabji D and Co.

1121-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sukhanraj Lalothers.

1270-22—Dastur and Co John Santon Dias and chand and others Meghji Khoda and other Behramji Dossabhai Pochaji and others Payne and Co. Janshetji and and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Divisien Court No. 40.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3008-12—Chitnis K and M, Nariman Hormusji Patel v Kagdi Jenumiya Haji Miya, Dallas and Co.

922-22—N C Dalal and Co, Co and Co, Fazalbhai Jumabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1580-22—Craigie B and Co, Mitters Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Haji Buchha Varaya and Sons, Payne and Co.

1693-22—Ramanlal and Co, Albert Cabral v Pascoal Rodrigues and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

612-12—Mantri and Co, Bai Ratanbai widow v Valli Mahomed Abdulla and anr, Judah and S.

1435-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Eastern United Assurance Co Ltd v Jetha Dewji Nagdu and anr, Mulji Th and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2685-22—Payne and Co, Shivdas Mulchand v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

2382-20—Daphtary F. and D, Charles Perrett v. Gerard Wilson, Payne and Co.

2297-22—Purnanand and C, Vithalji Jethabhai v Sukhlal Monji, Shah and C.

1936-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Fazalbhai Jumabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1380-22—N C Dalal and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1396-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhai and others.

1916-20—Madhavji and Co, K N Choksey and Co. v Bhimji Khimji, Mehta L and Co

2194-20—M B Chothia, Dayashanker Lakhminarayan v. M. Esoofali and Sons, Payne and Co.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram, Ganpat Karnaji and others, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON .MR. JUSTICE KAJTJI

In the Division Court No. 63.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Application for discharge under section 38.

845-21—Raghavaya N and Co. Re Bhimji N Dalal Gulammahomed Shermahomed Abdul Rehman Ibrahim Somdagar Mirza and M.

502-13—Re Miya Mahomed Yuns Valad Kumrudin Mitkar Rehemtulla Meherally Dubash and C.

FOR DISMISSAL.

4863-22—Dikshit M and Co. Surajmal Keshri-
4188-22—Mulla and M G G Nadkarni Mohamed mal Do Ratan C Rawley Amir and D.

3701-22—Mulji The and Co Manjimhai Ladak The Eastern Bank Ltd. Wadia G and Co.
Abba Juma Dikshit M and Co.

313-18—Mulula and M Saleh Ebrahim Alfazal Karu Shivji Payne and Co.

131/3194-18—Payne and Co Kara Shivji and others Marzukhin Mahomed and others Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

Suits for haring and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

3389-20—Captain and V Gordhandas Tribhomandas Mangaldas Kissondas Tribhomandas Mangaldas Payne and Co.

663-22—Captain and V Gordhandas Tribhoman das Mangaldas Kissondas Tribhoman das Mangaldas Payne and Co.

2017-21—Payne and Co Kissondas Tribhomandas Mangaldas Gordhandas Tribhomandas Mangaldas Captain and V.

4647-12—Purushotamrai and Co Girdharkishore and another Jinabhai Chaganlal Dallal Dallas and and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

in the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1997-22—Raghnaya N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram, Khusaldas Nagardas, Fereira and M.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

4711-22—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co, Ahmed Alladin Hassam, Mansukhlaj H M and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1407-22—Patell and E, Elias Reuben Mealliam, Ezikiel Ezra Elesha Sasoon, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2977-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias, Ardeshir Khodalal Hakim, Mirza and M.

3653-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias, Ardshir Khdadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

1230-26—Tyabji D and Co, Lumba Hakmaji and anr. Vardhman Jetsy and Co and others, Payne and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1513-22—Malvi M K and Co, Bai Sunderbai widow, Kamji Jugjiwan and others, Mulji Th and Co.

3312-22—Mansuklal H M and Co. Manganlall Parbhudas, Ramchhoddas Harivalabh and Co. Jamshetji R and D.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanechand Lalchand and others, Mulji Keshowrass and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambhatta and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji, Krishnaji Keshrimal Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji, Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

2646-19—Amarchand and M. Gordhandas Nathalal, Jugmohandas Hunsraj, Payne and Co.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Dulsidas Juglivandas, Mahomd Essak Haji Abdulla Nurani, Matbhai J and M.

2699-19—Unwalla P and P, Liladhar Jiwandas, Jamnabaimidam and others, Fereira and V.

1118-19—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal, Husseinabhai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

2623-20—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Shah Fulchand Premaji, Mulla and M.

4021-22—Craigieu B and C, Arthur and Co. (Export) Ltd, Noormahomed Abbas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3554-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathu, Khuverji Khaisey, and anr. Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rattanchand, Hiralal P Pomwalla, Kaghwaya N and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal and Co, Vallabhdas Hirji, BhaiShanker K and G.

3278-20—Merwanji K and Co, Vallimahomed Peermahomed, Papulal Iswardas.

2551-51-49—Merwanji K and Co, Sewanbilal Bhoolal, Gosdhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal T and Co.

3705-20—Egelam G W and Co, Jusub Peermahomed and Co, Salemahomed Hassam.

VESAVA NOSE-CUTTING CASE.

THREE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPURTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Thursday concluded the case in which Budhia Maya and four other Hindu fishermen of Vesava had been charged before Mr. Mehta, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury with causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons to a co-villager of their community.

The prosecution case was that on 15th July last at about 9-30 p.m., the murdered man, as he was standing near a grocer's shop, in the village, was set upon by the accused with deadly weapons. His nose was slashed off and eight incised wounds as also marks of other injuries were seen on his person. The victim was removed to the Andheri Hospital where he died on 22nd August.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against all the accused by a majority of 3 to 2 and the learned Judge agreeing with the opinion of the majority sentenced three of the accused to 10 years' transportation and two to 5 years rigorous imprisonment each.

The three accused in this case namely Budhia Maya, Bhawania Maya and Baloo Pandoo, together with three others were also recently tried by the same Judge in connection with the Vesava Murder Case. In this case it will be remembered the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" in favour of all the accused in respect of all the charges. The Judge acquitted and discharged accused No. 5 but disagreeing with the verdict in respect of the other five accused which he held to be perverse made a reference against them to the High Court.

In the nose-cutting case Mr. Shrinagarapore and Mr. Pandurang V. Patil appeared for the prosecution while Mr. M. M. Kharbari defended the accused.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The average level of wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India on or about the 31st October, 1922, showed a fall of 1 per cent as compared with a fortnight ago. Prices of rice, jowar, maize and arhar dal each declined 1 per cent, and bajra and gram 2 per cent. Barley, on the other hand, rose by 1 per cent and

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee meeting of the Municipal Corporation at 5 p. m. (B.T.)

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall.

Lecture by Dr. R.N. Cooper on "Surgical Tuberculosis," Anatomy Hall, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.

Mr. Joshi's lecture on "Housing Problem in 1922," at the C. I. Trust, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall.

Inauguration of the Worli Scheme by His Excellency the Governor, Worli, 4-15 p.m.

Native Stock and Shareholders' Association, Extraordinary general meeting, Stock Exchange Hall, 3 p.m.

Opening day of the 5th Music Conference, Shri Ram Chowk Pandal, G.M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar to preside.

THURSDAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

The s. s. "Narkunda" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's Swimming Race Preliminary Heats at 4 p.m. near the Half gate, Marine Lines.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	19 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 20
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 35
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	6 10

B. B. & C. I, (COLABA,)

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 26
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 5

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

LIMAYE—Radhabai, widow of the late Mr. Keshao Narayan Limaye, died on the 4th instant at 2-30 a.m.

DAVAR. Edalji, the son of the late Manabhoy Suntokeji Davar, and brother of Bai Dinbai Cowasji Ashburner, died on Monday evening. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 at his sister's residence, No. 2, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Deeply regretted.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P.Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play at the R.B. Yacht Club today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—Jal C. Roovala Rs. 100, M.B. Joshi Rs. 10, M.S. Desai Rs. 5, Two Guzdar Bros Rs. 5.

KARNATAKA STAR CONFERENCE.

The Fifth Session of the Karnataka Star Conference will be held in the Sankariah Hall Theosophical Society, Fort Centre Road, Bangalore City on the 9th and 10th instant:—Mrs. Annie Besant, Protector of the Order, will preside. She will deliver the lectures on the following subjects. (1) "The Coming of the World Teacher." (2) "What do we mean by a world Teacher?"

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Post Graduate Course Programme for the Third Week Monday 4th December to Saturday 9th December 1922, time 5 to 6 p.m.

Dr. R.D. Shirwalkar, M.S. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Surgery Tuesday, Dr. A.S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine Wednesday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. F.R.C.S. Surgery Thursday, Dr. A.K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond.) Medicine Friday.

Time 6-15 to 7-15.

Dr. B.P.B. Naidu, M. D. D.P.H., M. Hy. Tropical Diseases Saturday.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference 1922, organised by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will be held on the 10th 11th and 12th December and the services of a large number of volunteers will be required from the 9th to 13th instant for its organisation. Those who are interested in the movement, or who wish to volunteer their services for the Conference will kindly see the Secretary of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute at his office at Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 30 ultimo left Marseilles on Saturday morning the 2nd instant.

The homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 18th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday morning the 2nd instant Passengers travelling by the P & O Spcial Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The mail steamer "Mantua" which left Bombay on the 11th utimo arrived London on Saturday the 2nd instant.

RED CROSS FETE.

The Fete will be opened on Saturday the 9th instant at 6-45 p.m. by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

The North and East gates in Cooperage Road will be open for admittance of the Public at 6-15 p.m. The West gate, Queen's Road, will be open for admittance of the Public after the arrival of His Excellency. The Fete will be closed on Sunday, 10th December but there will be a concert in the Coliseum Theatre by the Bombay Symphony Orchestra at 9-30 p.m. Admittance by West Gate only. Tickets Rs. 5 each. Exemption Pass Holders only admitted free.

From Monday, 11th to Saturday, 16th inclusive the Fete will open each day at 4-30 p.m. and close at 12 p.m.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League was held on last Saturday in the office of the League. Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal presiding.

Messrs. Lakshmishanker K. Jani and Mohanlal Khodidas were elected Hon. Auditors The Resolution of Mr. L.R. Tairsee to cancel and to make consequent necessary modification in the Revised Rule No. 12 having been passed unanimously it was resolved to elect 25 members on the Managing Committee henceforward and accordingly the following 15 additional members were elected to make the total of 25 this year. (1) Mr. Changanlal P. Nanavaty (2) Lallubhai D. Jhaveri Esqr., (3) Maganlal Shah (4) Mr. J.J. Vimadalal, (5) Vishwanath P. Vaidya, (6) Mr. Hansraj P. Thakersey (7) Mr. Haridas Ramdas (8) Mr. K.J.B. Wadia (9) Mr. Meghaji Hirji Jangali (10) Mr. Nagindas Virchand (11) Mr. Sakerchand M. Ghadialj (12) Mr. Dharmchand P. Shah, (13) Mr. Motilal Amershi (14) Mr. Balabhai Jesangbhai (15) Mr. Prabhudas L. Modi.

BYCULLA DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The following have been elected as delegates to the Gaya Congress from the Byculla D.C.C. at the polling which took place on Sunday last:—Messrs. Oosman Sobhani, J.B. Patel, S. L. Silam and Anantharam Vaikuntharam. Mr. V.A. Desai, being a member of the A.I.C.C., is ex-officio delegate from the Byculla D.C.C

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nomination papers are invited from these of the congressmen of 'A' Ward who are desirous to stand as candidates in the forthcoming election of one Delegate to the Gaya Congress. Thy should reach the Secretary of the fort W.C.C /C/O B.P.C.C. Krishna Building; Hornby Road; on or before Friday the 8th; instant before 4 p.m. Candidature should be duly proposed and seconded by 'A' Ward Congress members.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Out of the 4 delegates to be sent to the Gaya Congress from this [illegible] the following three are elected. 1. Bhaw[illegible]das Narandas Motivala, 2. Munsuklal Oghadbhai and 3. Ratanbai Lakhmidas Mehta.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

In the last meeting of the R.C. of All-India College Students Conference, the Committee has decided to bring forward a resolution in the open Confernce this year, urging the Conference to define the lines of the National Service with a view to take up some practical steps in that direction. The resolution runs as follows.

In article II causle V the words "On lines apprved by the Mahasabha" should be deleted and the clause should be read as follows. To provide facilities for the students to take up the following lines.

(a) Organisation of Social Service League.
(b) Organisation of Boy Scout Troops.
(c) Any other works on the lines of Social Service.

LATE MR. DIGAMBER DALAYA.

On Saturday the 24th ultimo, there passed away in Poona at the age of 67 Mr. Digamber Dalaya, a retired Deputy Collector. As an officer, he was well-known for his integrity and impartiality. During his tenure of office enjoyed the confidence of all communities. More than half a century ago, he came under the influence of the Gospel and was persecuted by his people. He was actually confied and flogged. But he escaped, and was eventually baptised. Later on, he became a pupil of the late Dr. Wilson and graduated from the Wilson College. H weas a student all his life. He leaves a numerous family behind him to mourn his loss.

PROTEST AGAINST RENT ACT AMENDMENT.

The Clerk's Union has forwarded the following Resolution to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council.

"The Managing Committee of the Clerk's Union raises its further protest against the Select Committee's conclusions primarily with regard to the contemplated increase of rents by 5 per cent over rents ranging upto Rs. 50 and the period of continuance of the Rent Act terminating in 1925. The Committee begs to place before H.E. the Governor's Council its humble appeal that all those who pay Rs. 50 and under as rent should be immune from all increment whatsoever and that the duration of the Act be extended to 1930."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A GODOWN.

On the morning of Monday at about 9 o'clock smoke and flames were seen issuing out of a godown situated at Argylle Road. The Fire Brigade on receipt of information hurried to the scene of the occurrence. The godown was closed at the time and on bursting it open, the whole place was found enveloped in smoke. The Fire Brigade worked for nearly half an hour and ultimately extinguished the fire. The building belonged to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and was rented by Messrs. Kashinath D. Khote and Company, who had stored therein a large quantity of cases of matches and candles.

The damage to the godown is estimated at Rs. 10,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

TO DAY'S MEETING.

I. P. AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay and Subarban Associations who have recently held public meetings protesting against the increase of season ticket fares will meet at the office of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association to consider about the deputation of the various representatives to wait upon the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities. All public bodies interested in the question of the increase of season ticket fares are requested to send their representatives to the above Association, 11 Bank Street Fort (old Telephone Buildings) to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Mathooradas Tricamjee and B. N. Mehesheri having resigned their seats on the All-India Congress Committee in view of the Hindu-Muslim Lucknow pact, a by-election will be held for two vacant seats. Nomination papers are invited which should reach the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee office on or before Wednesday the (6th instant) at 4 p.m. Nomination papers will be available at the office.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The seventh general meeting of the Association will be held in the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday (the 7th instant.) There will be a discussion on "Professional Ethics" which will be opened by Mr. M.F. Motafram. Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A will occupy the chair. All interested are requested to attend.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK MANAGERS' EXAMINATION.

The examination of candidates who have finished their course of training of Co-operative Bank Managers organised by the Central Co-operative Institute during the year 1922, will be held on Friday (the 8th instant.) at the office of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. One paper on "Co-operative Banking" will be held to them and candidates will also have to submit their note books for scrutiny by the examiners.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATE'S ASSOCIATION.

The continuation classes of the above association will begin from the 16th instant. Mr. T.R. Lalwani, Assistant Accountant, the Bank of India Ltd., will deliver a series of four lecture on "Practical Banking" on four successive Saturdays beginning from the 16th between 5 and 6 p.m. at the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road Fort. The lectures are open to the public.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR ROAD.

COMPLAINT ABOUT LESS COMPENSATION.

CORPORATION MEETING.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding.

The Corporation gave consideration to Mr. K. S Sanghani, Solicitor, to the effect that:—

"The Municipal Commissioner wanted about 1,452 square yards of land from the property of his client Bai Bhimabai, widow of Mr. Atmaram Tadeo Patel, bearing new survey No. 1412, Portuguese Church Road, for road improvement purposes and that instead of acquiring the land under section 29 of the Municipal Act he informed him that 1 his client was not disposed to part with the set-back land at the rate of Rs. 6 per square yard, he would consider whether the whole of his client's land could not be taken and that subsequently he obtained sanction to an application being made to Government to acquire the whole of the land and that Government made their declaration for the acquisition of the whole of the land when only 1,452 square yards of land were required, that the Executive Engineer armed with this declaration intimidated his client that if she did not agree to accept a rate of Rs. 6 per square yard for the set-back land, the declared acquisition of the whole land would be enforced but that on his client's accepting the same, the price was reduced to Rs. 4 per square yard and that ultimately his client had to accept Rs. 5,738 for 1,452 square yards worth over Rs. 30,000 in order to save her remaining 4,353 square yards of land worth over Rs 90,000. Submitting that "it is a clear case of extortion of immoveable property for a nominal value under a threat of acquisition by the lawless putting of the Land Acquisition Act into force" and requesting that the Commissioner may be ordered to grant his client the market value of the land "and other proper compensation."

Dr. M. C. Javle said that that was the case in which some property belonging to the applicant was acquired by the Municipality and that the lady was not satisfied with the award offered to her. The subject matter of the question was the resolution moved by Mr. Surve in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government had referred it to the Corporation again. He, then, moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

Mr. Dabolkar (junior) seconded the resolution.

Mr. K. F Nariman hoped the House would pay great attention to the matter. In the letter the allegations made against the Commissioner and the Standing Committee were very grave. He did not agree with the mover of the resolution who wanted to refer the letter to the Commissioner who, in his opinion had gone too far in the matter. Apart from the personal consideration of the Commissioner, the matter concerned the reputation of the House as a whole. If they went through the correspondence they would find that the facts related in it were quite true, and which revealed a scandal of monstrous character He, then, narrated the facts in detail and said that the conduct of the Commissioner showed that he had resorted to the most undesirable tactics. The lady did not thing that such a threat as revealed in the letter would be carried out by the Commissioner. The Executive Engineer also showed a threatening attitude towards the lady. He, then, moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee.

Dr. Vohra seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner explaining his position in the matter said that as a high free-booter (as Mr. Nariman characterized him to be) he would like to bring tot the notice of Mr. Nariman the fact that the Corporation by their resolution had sanctioned the construction of roads, and therefore, he had acquired the particular land under the Act. It was not true to say that he held out threats to the lady after the Corporation had already given the sanction. The lady, as a matter of fact, agreed to the settlement and signed the document and now she was represented by her Solicitors who wrote the letter in question to the Corporation. He was not at all frightened by the language used in the letter. He had no objection to the matter being referred to the Roads Committee.

Dr. Javle, in reply agreed with the Commissioner and said that the lady had already signed the agreement and the road was being constructed.

The amendment of Mr. Nariman was put to the vote and declared carried.

SCANTY WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation, next, gave consideration to the following letter to the Secretary, dated the 22nd November 1922, from Mr. K. D. Umrigar and others, residents of Taher Buildings, Powvala Street to the effect that:—

"Since the last summer the supply of water at most inconvenient and odd hours has been causing great anxiety and trouble to them; that in view of the most successful monsoon this year they do not tunderstand why the residents of their locality should be tantalized for a proper and sufficient water-supply; that at times water is supplied to them between 4 a.m., and 8 a.m. in the morning and 6 and 7 p.m. in the evening which hours are "bemoaningly inconvenient" to them. Expressing a hope that their grievance will be considered and sufficient water will be supplied to them at such convenient hours as are allotted to the residents of Cumballa and Malabar Hills."

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

Mr. Murzban seconded the motion and said that there was nothing wrong with the pressure of water supplied to the tenants of the locality in question but there was some defect in the pipes.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that his experience had been that whenever the Commissioner intended to visit a place an account of certain complaint made by the residents of a locality, it would immediately be remedied before his visit. He suggested that the Commissioner should pay surprise visits in such cases. Apart from that fact, there was a general complaint about the insufficient supply of water all over the city. There seemed to be some sort of invidious distinction made by the Commissioner between the residents of the Malabar and Cumballa Hills and those of other localities.

The Commissioner said that he had visited the place and enquired of the inhabitants of the buildings and found that in one section of the buildings there was no complaint about the less supply of water. It was only in the middle section that there was a complaint about water, but that was due to some defect in the pipes.

The proposition was put to the vote and passed.

ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved:—

"That this Corporation strongly disapproves of the action of the Government of Bombay in directing through the Chief Presidency Magistrate the Municipal Commissioner to recover additional general taxes as compensation for the injury and damage to persons and properties during the riots of November 1921, without formally obtaining the sanction of this Corporation. As the Municipal Commissioner is, under the Municipal Act, solely under the control of the Corporation alone, and as the Corporation alone has the right under the Municipal Act, to levy additional taxes, this action of the Government is a serious encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the Corporation. As the provisions of the City Police Act (Section 45, Cl. B.) are inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the Corporation conferred by the Municipal Act, this Corporation is of opinion that the said Clause of the Police Act should be repealed or amended so as to make the formal sanction of the Corporation necessary, before such levy is made.

At the suggestion of the President, the motion was referred to the "Law and Procedure Committee" for consideration and report and, if necessary, to be submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, then, moved:—

"That with a view to make the general public take more enlightened interest in civic matters the Commissioner be requested to submit at an early date a report on the measures he would suggest for giving fuller publicity to the proceedings of the Corporation and Standing Committee."

The proposition fell through for want of a seconder.

On the motion of Mr. Boman-Behram the Fourth Report of the Roads' Committee (which has already been published) reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 2492, dated the 26th June 1922, regarding the question of paying to Government a sum of Rs. 45,000, in addition to the price of land for a plot of land out of the site occupied by the Old Government Central Book Depot required for widening and extending Dalal Street was approved and adopted.

The Corporation, then, adjourned till Thursday next.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SALESMAN CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged Charles Main Hall, salesman in the employ of the Advertisers' Distributing Syndicate, with Criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200.

Mr. Finan conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution story was that on the 2nd ultimo the accused booked an order for the supply of advertisement calenders worth Rs. 750 to the Eastern Watch Company and received from Mr. Vogal, the manager, a crossed cheque for Rs. 200 in part payment. The cheque was cashed at the Central Bank of India. The accused misappropriated the amount and was arrested by Inspector Simmons on the 23rd ultimo. The accused refunded the amount in Court.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction. The magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that if the accused hereafter committed such an offence, he would be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment He, therefore, gave him the second and last chance and hoped that he would lead an honest life in future. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

FINED RS. 50 FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Sub Inspector Achrekar charged one Chuttankhan Amanatullakhan, a Rampuri Pathan with being in illegal possession of cocaine weighing 19 grains.

The prosecution case was that on the 26th ultimo at tabout 6 a.m. the accused was searched in his room situated at Princess Building, Parel Road, in connection with the Haji Bunder Dacoity, by Mr. E. L. Canty, Dy. Commissioner of Police, and a bottle containing cocaine was found concealed in his bedding.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer hard labour for a period of six weeks.

MAHIM FAIR FATALITY.

FRACAS BETWEEN GAMBLERS.

The Mahim Fair which started on Sunday last led to a quarrel amongst gamblers, who throng, in large numbers, near the foreshore and continue gambling throughout the night. The quarrel resulted in injury to four persons, one of whom succumbed to his injuries yesterday morning.

From enquiries made it appears that a large number of "mawalees" from Bombay had travelled to Mahim on Sunday and started gambling on the fore-shore at night, sitting in different groups. Four Mahomedan masons from Bandra, who had also gone to Mahim, sat down with one of the gambling parties and tried their luck in the Crown and Anchor game. They were lucky to win a large amount of money. When they found that they had won enough they decided to return home. The losing party insisted on their continuing the game, but the masons turned round and started to return to Bandra on foot. They reached as far as the Causeway where they stopped to count their gains, when suddenly a party of "mawalees" set upon them, attacked them with knives, robbed them of their money and bolted away, leaving them lying on the road.

A party of Policemen during their round came across the injured persons whom they picked up and sent in an ambulance to the J. J. Hospital where their condition being serious, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, took down their dying deposition. Subsequently one of the injured died in the hospital. They have in their statements reported to have been robbed of Rs. 400.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The past and present Parsi girl and boy students of Mr. Hamavazir's Ambulance Classes gave appreciation addresses to their teacher, Mr. Ardeshir Behramji Homavazier, last Sunday evening at the Master's Tutorial High School, Grant Road, whn Mr. Manek S. Banaji presided. Miss Sheherbanoo M. Cooper read out the address of the Girl Students, in which Mr. Homavazier's indefatigable zeal for the dissemination of Ambulance teaching and trouble in taking out students on excursions were appreciated. Mr. Maneksha Furdunji Mulla then read out the address from boy students and in so doing he dealt with the selfless services rendered by Mr. Homavazier to the cause of ambulance in general and to the people of Bombay for the last 12 years during which he must have handled no less than 500 patients of all castes and creeds.

The President then presented Mr. Homavazier with a rich silver plate called the Susan plate embossed with an ambulance scene, from girl students and a purse from boy students. Mr. Banaji spoke in high terms of the "ambulance mania" which Mr. Homavazier has been for the last 12 years suffering from—a mania which greatly deserved human appreciation and made an emphatic appeal to the Parsi lady doctors to render services to the noble cause which Mr. Homavazier had made the main goal of his life.

Mr. Homavazier, then, in suitable terms, thanked his past and present Parsi students of both sexes for their appreciation of his humble services to the ambulance cause which to him was a great relish of his life, and said that the presentation to him that evening spoke really very highly of the kind sense of appreciation on the part of the students of what was but a piece of duty on the part of himself as teacher.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

ENTHUSIASM OF PILGRIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 3.

The town is full of pilgrims and full of colour. On Saturday evening the Church of Bom Jesus was a scene of great solemnities preliminary to the exposition of the sacred body of Saint Francis Xavier. The Delegate Apostolic, Monsignor Pisani, the Patriarch and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries who have come here from all parts of India proceeded to the Church in solemn procession under strains of music provided by the Portuguese military band. The Church was already full of large and distinguished congregation among whom were the Portuguese Governor-General, Brazilian and other Consular representatives and Catholic priests. Full vespers were said by the Apostolic delegate, choir organ and orchestra played music during the ceremony. On conclusion of vespers the body of the Saint was borne down to sacristy covered over with a silken pall. Here some more solemn ceremonies were performed, the beautiful silver coffin was opened and the face of the Saint was exposed to a select gathering of dignitaries. This concluded Saturday's ceremonies. The public exposition took place this morning (Sunday) after twelve years. Testifying to the zeal and devotion of Roman Catholics and miraculous healing powers associated with the name of Saint Francis Xavier thousands of pilgrims have already arrived here. Among them are to be found men of all nationalities and faiths. Many of them have come from distant parts of the world at great sacrifice. Some are cripples, imbeciles or suffering from incurable diseases who have come with the hope of being cured by touching the Saint. Early on Sunday morning long before the appointed hour, huge crowds had gathered near the Church of Bom Jesus. A large procession headed by the Patriarch, Apostolic Delegate, Bishops and other Catholic Church dignitaries and followed by a large concourse of devotees singing litany moved from the Cathedral to the Church. From the sacristy the procession wended its way to the Church proper, Patriarch and Bishops bearing the body of the Saint on a bier which was deposited in a silver receptacle placed on a raised platform. High mass was then offered after which the Rector of the Seminary of Rochol delivered an impressive address on the life and work of St. Francis Xavier. These ceremonies being over, the public exposition was declared and the people rushed to catch a glimpse of the revered Saint who died centuries ago and whose body is in the same state of preservation. Long rows of devotees reverentially passed by it all day. Among the devotees are many Hindus who hold the Saint in reverence and are accorded equal privileges with the Catholic pilgrims. Accommodation and other facilities for the pilgrims are being greatly taxed owing to the unprecedented number of pilgrims and the organisers of the All-India Catholic Conference are preparing additional accommodation and offering all sorts of assistance to the pilgrims.

(From our Correspondent.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 4.

Huge crowds are besieging the Convent of Bom Jesus to get a kiss of the Saint's feet. The General Secretary, Cathoic Conference, has been detained in Goa by the Portuguese authorities. Pilgrims from British India are advised to stay away until informed. Order is being restored.

On Saturday evening, at the Se Cathedral several canons and half-canons were promoted by the Patriarch Venerable. Canons embraced each other twice and half-canons once. After vespers presided by the Patriarch, the sacrophagus containing the incurruptible body of Saint Francis Xavier was taken in procession to the vestry, and in the presenc of delegates, the Apostolic Patriarch, Videroy, Bishops of Damaun, Trincomali, Vizagapatam, Mysore, Cochin, the Chief Justice Alphuini, Justice Alwoim, Justice Noronha, Commander-in-Chief, the Central Provinces, Consul-Generals Brazil, Italy, England, Vice-Consuls, Portugal, Brazil, Doctors Dacunha Fragzo, Costa Canon, priests, reporters and others. Seals on the coffin were broken. Two keys to the coffin worked well, the third broke. The lid was broken open by a chisel. The body was found intact. The eyes closed like one who was just dead. The colour is yelllowish. The hair on the head, breast and toes are of fairish colour. Small toes of the left leg are bent. The big toe is straight. Right toes are broken at joints. The big toe is extended. The nose is shrivelled to a point. Flesh in places is broken. Bones can be seen. The phenomenon is inexplicable.

A RUSH FOR KISSING SAINT'S FEET.

There was a rush to kiss. Dignitaries were saved from being crushed by timely forming a military cordon. On Sunday morning there was a procession headed by Delegate Bishops, canons, priests, nuns and seminarists, with bands, banners confraternities, crucifies. Thousands of people went from the Cathedral to Bom Jesus. There was a military review. Six Bishops carried the body to the high altar. The Delegate sang Pontificial High Mass.

There was a terrible rush to kiss the Saint's feet. The military used batons, threw pilgrims pell-meli. One women was crushed to death. Pilgrims are housed in Saint Monica's Convent. Restaurants run by Taj Mahal Catholic strikers are full. Not less than 15,000 pilgrims from Ceylon, Singapore, Bettiap, Tuticorin, Peshawar, Lahore, Quetta, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore Calcutta, Secunderabad, Vizagapatam, Goa Bombay and Guzert have arrived.

A COMPLAINT.

Owing to Railway arrangement of sending pilgrims to Marmagoa, instead of to Bombay, to be accosted and detained by twe customs near Castle Rock, many persons are bitterly complaining against such mismanagement. No arrangement is made for proper food, accommodation and prompt conveyance at Marmagoa.

MADURA FLOODS.

SERIOUS DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Reports from Madura show that floods are subsiding. Damages are said to be heavy. Many people are rendered homeless. The Agent, South Indian Railway, has sanctioned Rs. 1,00, for distribution among the railway employees requiring help. Private individuals and some organisatons are now and then feeding hunger-stricken people, but substantial relief on an organised basis is immediately required.

A Trivandrum message says that serious damage from mofussil stations has been reported consequent on the recent storm. Roads are breached in many places and traffic disorganised. More than thirty buses at Kushithurai are damaged by the heavy flood, and the loss is estimated a lakh of rupees. People are seeking help from the Government, and the Dewan inspected the locality.

The boiler of an engine for pumping water exploded resulting in serious injury and subsequent death of the driver, several others are in hospitals due to injuries.

GREEK EXECUTIONS.

TRUTH REVEALED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day the civilised world is shocked to read the account of the execution of five ex-Ministers and of one ex-General of Greece by the order of the new Government of that country! And yet where are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Robert Cecil, Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George? Why are they silent? Why don't they speak out their mind? Does not their Christian conscience rebel against this summary trial and swift execution of these ex-Ministers of Greece? Were they not loudest in their denunciation of the so-called Turkish atrocities on the innocent(!) Greeks?. Can't they muster courage even now and do justice to Turkey?

And, sir, what about the Allied pretensions of "strict neutrality" between Turkey and Greece? Reuter says, that the "action of military extremists is likely to affect seriously Greece as well as alienate the moral and financial support of the great powers"!

So Greece was so far receiving moral and financial support of the great Powers! Is this strict neutrality? Or is it the Allied definition of strict neutrality? Is it honourable? Can Providence tolerate this much longer? Let Christian divines ponder and decide.—Yours etc.

BARJORI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

There has been a decidedly quiet feeling about the market to-day and business has been very difficult to put through either from a buying or selling point of view, and the list of quotations can by no means be looked as any indication of the volume of business done. In the usual low-priced speculative jute shares, there was a considerable falling off in operations, and Howrahs (after a quiet opening at Rs. 46) gradually eased off to Rs. 45-8, Clives remaining fairly steady round about Rs. 35-4. Other jutes were very quiet, and only a few solitary deals were reported, these being in buyers' favour. Cottons continue to rule dul Ikesorams falling to Rs. 9-12 but recovering to Rs. 10 at the close, whilst Dunbars were barely steady about Rs. 283. Coals were less active but a fairly good demand was noticeable for Aurrung Mazira and Samla Govindpur. Raneegunge were being freely offered at the quoted rate, whilst Burrakur found buyers up to Rs. 37-4. The miscellaneous and industrial section was extremely dull, the only feature being a demand late in the day for the British-India Corporation up to Rs. 8-8. The following were closing quotations:—

Government securities—3½ per cent ernment paper 58-3, 5 per cent War Loan (1929-47) 84 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds (1926) 100-10 and (1927) 100-9 and (1930) 100-12 and (1932) 101 s.o.f.

Bank:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 82, Imperial Bank (conty) 337.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 340, Dunbar 282, Kesoram 10, New Victoria 8-8.

Jute:—Alexandra (pref) 99, Budge Budge 432-8 c.d.s.l., Cheviot 200, Clive 35—4 and A (pref) 96, Dalhousie 335, Empire 49-8 Gourepore 653 x.d., Fort Gloster 725, Howrah 45-12, Hooghly 57, Kinnison 545, Lansdowne 280, Naihati 323, National 277, Reliance 46-8, Union 435 x.d., Waverly 9-8 s.o.l.

Coal:—Baraboni 16-12, Bengal 834-9, Bhalgora 15-4, Bilbera 6-12, Bokaro Ramgurh 43 s.l., Burrakur 36-10, Equitable 27-8, Industry 15-8, Kalapahari 31, Nazira 8-4, Patmohna 3-4, Pench Valley 3818, Phularitand 6, Raneegnge 58, Samla Govindpore 15-2, Standard 71.

Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint 3-2, Hooghly Flour 40, B I. Corporation (ord) 8-12, Madan Theatres 6-8, Assam Sugar 10, New Savan Sugar 4-14, Samastipur Sugar 10, Bishnauth Tea 17-12, Choonabutti Tea (pref) 105, Anglo Indian Jute (5½ per cent Deb) 87, Howrah Jute (8 per cent Deb) 103 s.l.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and thirty one thirty two pence.

CRICKET IN SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 3.

In the quadrangular Cricket Tournament going in to-day with 3 wickets down for 77, the Mohamedans finished their innings at 3-30 p.m. for 275. The Europeans thus had to make 291 to win. They finished the day at 5-30 p.m. by registering 67 for 1 wicket. H. H. the Nizam and the Princes were present in the afternoon and an enormous crowd thronged the enclosures. The following were the scores:—M.H. Hussain 91; Amir Ahmed 1; Mahomed Ali 16; Mohamed Hussain Khan 8; Ali Raza Belgrami 23; Mohamed Beg 33; Major Kader Beg 51; Major Ali Raza 22; Capt. S. Amad 5; J. Ahmed 0; Kallelul Rahman (not out) 5; Extras 20. Total 275.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 5, 1922.

RETRENCHMENT.

Speaking at the St. Andrews' Day dinner at Calcutta Lord Inchcape expressed the hope that the result of the Committee over which he presides would be to suggest practical measures for reducing expenditure without interfering with efficiency. Public opinion in India has already indicated to Lord Inchcape's Committee the directions in which the extravagant and wasteful expenditure, for which the Indian tax-payer has to find the money, can be curtailed. Will the Inchcape Committee have the required courage to tackle the problem of retrenchment in the drastic and successful manner exemplified by the recommendations of the Geddes Committee in England? The greatest "cut" that the vital interest of India demand is in the expenditure on the Army; and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has done well to put retrenchment in the military expenditure in the forefront of the demands it has made in its memorandum to the Inchcape Committee. As the memorandum says, "it is disastrous that a very large part of the net revenues of the country is spent on the Army alone" and "in utter disregard of Indian opinion of Indian interests." In the matter of Army, it proceeds, "all talk of efficiency is moonshine. A nation, like an individual, must have only those things, which it can afford, and we cannot possibly afford an Army, a section of whose component parts, both officers and men, come from abroad and live on a standard, which, in the case of the officers, is not enjoyed by more than one per cent. of the population of this country. The Standing Army of India as composed at present, is a crying scandal and a blot on Britain's good faith."

In demanding "an immediate withdrawal from Waziristan and a peaceful policy on the frontier" the Chamber voices the public opinion of the country. India has no use for, and gets no benefit from, these imperial adventures; and the sooner she turns her back upon them the better will it be not only for the finances of the country but also for its peace and progress. The Waziristan expenditure may be considered as due to exigencies of policy specifically removed from the cognisance of the Inchcape Committee; and, in any case, it may be alleged to be only a special outlay not perennially affecting Indian finance. Such a reply, should it be made, has been forestalled by the Chamber which demands that the army in India must be wholly Indianised with a view to eliminate the most costly portion, the European soldier, the average cost of maintaining whom, as it says, is very much in excess of the scale of living of 95 per cent. of the population in the country. There can be no two opinions on this point, though the financial needs of the country demand a complete Indianisation of the army, in all its ranks and branches, much earlier than the ten years' time as required very cautiously by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. We had looked for a more precise and specific indication of the military strength which the Chamber considers necessary for national defence. But beyond laying down general propositions, it has unfortunately not done so. The Chamber's views on naval charges are not easy to follow. "If the burden on India for the maintenance of an army in excess of her own requirements is to compensate for the services of the Navy, limits should be fixed of such charge, and it should be made explicit and should be embodied in a compact between the Government of India and the Imperial Government, after such compact has been closely examined by the Indian legislature." If this observation means that India must maintain an army *in excess* of her own needs, even though by way of compensation of naval protection, and in virtue of a special compact in that behalf, we fear the arrangement would lead to India permanently accepting all the disadvantages of maintaining an excessive army without any of the real benefits of the British Navy. The history of the navy in Canada deserves earnest consideration in this regard.

The memorandum of the Chamber is needlessly moderate in holding that in other departments 'it is difficult to suggest concrete items in which retrenchment could be effected." The absence of details of expenditure is a great handicap to all those who would or could suggest retrenchment. But that is not a reason sufficient to avoid their consideration even generally. The suggestion to reduce the strength of the supreme Executive Council has been made by the Chamber—and quite justly—without the aid of details. "While not grudging the scale of salaries"—a most unfortunate admission, in view of the extravagant character of this scale,—the Chamber demands that the charges under the head of salaries for Governors, etc., should be "regulated." For a body demanding an instant abolition of the India Council, the burden of which is, under the latest arrangement, not wholly falling on India, and the retrenchment in which would not benefit India substantially, the Chamber seems to us to be unduly cautious in its recommendations concerning the charges of civil administration in India in all its branches.

A MERITED REBUKE

The rebuke which the Senate of the Calcutta University has administered to the Bengal Government is not unmerited and the latter have to thank themselves for the fire they have drawn from the solid ranks of the University. Instead of sympathising with the plight of the University in its trials—a plight for which the supine attitude of the Central and Local Governments during the last four years is in no small measure responsible—the Government of Bengal have proceeded to heap coals on the head of the University and sought to impose conditions, which, in the words of Dr. P. C. Ray, are "so humiliating that it would be better for them to close their doors rather than accept." We are quite aware that a great deal of dust has been raised in the controversy over the post-graduate department of the University, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjea's so-called "extravagance" coming in for bitter criticism in some quarters. But it is undeniable that no other University in India has been able to approach the Calcutta University in either the number of brilliant workers in the various fields of research or the fruits of their labours. Even if there has been some extravagance, it would be preposterous to attribute the present financial plight of the University to such extravagance alone. As the report of the Committee of the Senate points out, the non-cooperation movement has been responsible for a loss of nearly four lakhs in fees, while there has also been a reduction of income due to the successive establishment of the Patna, Rangoon and Dacca universities. Unforeseen events such as the examination disaster of 1917 and the depreciation of securities consequent on the outbreak of the War, have also contributed to the financial losses. Ignoring all these circumstances the Bengal Government now attribute the plight of the University to "unsatisfactory financial administration" and refuse to lend a helping hand save on very humiliating conditions. Sir Asutosh Mukerjea, who described these conditions as humiliating, derogatory and unacceptable to an autonomous and self-respecting institution, gave the following dignified response:

"I will tell you what will happen to this University. You give me slavery in one hand and money in the other. I will not take the money. We will retrench. We will live within our means. We will starve. We will go from door to door throughout Bengal. I will ask my post-graduate teachers to starve but to keep their independence. Don't believe for a moment that there is no Providence. If science or philosophy has taught you that get rid of that blunder. If it is a design of Providence that higher education should disappear from Bengal, let His will be carried out. But I have unalterable faith in Providence. Do your duty as members of the University and stand up for its rights."

Under the guidance of such a leader, it is no wonder, the Senate has refused to take the insult lying down and has given the Government a bit of its mind.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The refusal of the new Colonial Secretary to interfere with the high-handed decision of the Ceylon Government in over-riding the recommendations of the Financial Committee of the local legislature has had the inevitable effect of stiffening the backs of the non-official members who had walked out of the Council. Fresh elections have been held and these very members have been re-elected, but, with one solitary exception, they have all refused not only to sit in the Council but also to take the oath. It is reported they are not averse to taking the oath, but refuse to sit in the Council till their grievance is redressed. The members are perfectly within their rights in fighting in this wise against official autocracy. Theirs is a mild form of non-cooperation, which may assume a severer aspect if the Government does not abandon its untenable position. It remains to be seen if the bureaucrats in Ceylon are wiser than their confreres in India.

Notes of the Day

India's Message.

Whether one is disposed to accept or not the view of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore that the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, epitomise the vicissitudes of Indo-Aryan culture from the remotest Vedic days and that the course of Indian history, from the Vedic to the post-Buddhistic, represents the interaction of two supreme forces—the socially conservative but intellectually and spiritually daring and radical Brahmin force and the socially progressive Kshatriya force—no one could fail to be impressed by the masterly way in which he surveyed the history of India and revealed the vital under-currents that have moulded the culture of the race. The poet paid a glowing tribute to the much-despised Brahmin as the custodian of the spiritual wealth of the race and pointed out that, in spite of her present apparent degradation, India has a vital message to deliver to the rest of mankind, and especially to the West, proud of her material wealth and strength. That message is a message of reconciliation of races, in the world abroad no less than in India. It is for the realisation of this end that the poet is labouring at his Vishwabharati.

I.M.S.

The strengthing of the Steel Frame proceeds apace under the new aegis, despite the assurances held out from time to time from Whitehall and Simla that there is no intention to subvert the "Reforms." Viscount Peel's announcement about the throwing open of thirty new Commissions in the I.M.S. to Europeans on *special terms* is a clear indication, if an indication is wanted, of the fact that the recent clamour of the services and their champions in England has not been all in vain and that the Secretary of State is prepared to sacrifice the interests of this country to the need of satisfying this clamour. It cannot surely be the needs of the service as such that have induced him to look for candidates in England. In India there are hundreds of non-commissioned medical officers compulsorily retired at the close of war who have a better claim on the Government of India, but Lord Peel does not turn to them to fill the ranks. The special concessions allowed to the new recruits are generous beyond measure and constitute a reckless extravagance in the face of the financial plight which is staring the country. What has the Inchcape Committee to say to the costly experiment on which Lord Peel is venturing?

Evacuate Mesopotamia and Palestine.

The "Spectator" writes:—

"We are very glad to see that the "Daily Express" maintains its vehement, but perfectly well justified, campaign against our remaining any longer in Palestine and Mesopotamia. It is quite right for Mr. Bonar Law not to commit himself absolutely and to demand time for consideration; but the voice of the country ought to be clearly expressed. The questions of Palestine and Mesopotamia are among the most important—nay, by far the most important—which will have to be settled by the Government. By making its opinion on this matter felt the nation will enormously strengthen wiser counsels in the Cabinet. If the voice of the country is uncertain, Ministers will almost inevitably feel bound to continue the *status quo* with all its dangers and risk. We are sorry for the suffering of innocent people which may be caused by our evacuation. But we must never forget that by staying in Palestine and Mesopotamia and spending a vast amount of money—we might have to spend by the hundred million before the end—we should cause great suffering here. Don't let us be so foolish as to think only of the visible things and not of the invisible, which are quite as momentous. We do not see the destruction wrought by the tax-collector; but it is often quite as bad as that of the sword or the torch of Kurds or Arabs."

Not Paying.

The journal proceeds:

"We must remember also that evacuation, if properly carried out, need not necessarily mean any of the things which interested people threaten us with. Take, for example, Palestine. There is no reason why, if we retire from the Mandate, as we must, it should not be taken over by the present King—we believe Ruler is his official title—of Transjordania. There is no reason to suppose that he would desire or tolerate any massacre or ill-treatment of the Jews. On the contrary, he would probably be perfectly willing to come to an understanding with them and would be able to maintain it much better than we can. No doubt Dr. Weismann and his friends would not find it possible to squeeze money out of him in the way it has been squeezed out of the British taxpayer. Indeed, the Ruler would probably want money himself, but we are sure it would be possible to deal with him. It is the same in Mesopotamia. We feel sure that the opponents of our evacuation take things too much *au tragique*. In any case, Mesopotamia and Palestine commit us to imposing intolerable burdens upon the British tax-payer, and if we do not cut them off at once we shall be doing a great wrong to our own people. The clean cut is essential if we are not to kill the trade and commerce of this country. As every private individual knows, if you are spending too much, you must choose certain items and cut them out altogether. There may be hundreds of good reasons for letting them remain in your budget if you have got the money; but if you have not, as we have not, they must go."

The arguments for evacuation, from the British point of view, that is, the point of view of pounds, shillings and pence, could not be better put. But these are not the only considerations that call for the scrapping of the mandates.

Tibet.

In our issue of 24th August "G. K. N." wrote *inter alia* as follows regarding the Western penetration of Tibet:—

"The projected Buddhist mission to Tibet excites our curiosity from more standpoints than one. There is now a Buddhist revival. Even commerce-ridden Bombay has been touched by the ripples of the advancing agitation. We do not know the personnel of this new Birtish Mission. We are told that that it consists of professing Buddhists and that they proceed under the auspices of the International Buddhist Union representing all schools of Buddhism, throughout the western world. However, simultaneously we are told that the adventurous body includes nothing more than the Buddhist Society of Great Britain, the more or less moribund Mahabodhi Society of Ceylon, and the somewhat mysterious "Sangha" of Ceylon. We should like to know how many continental Buddhists professing the faith have been invited in this "International" enterprise. On the face of it the Mission would appear to sail under false colours, since, according to the "Times of India" all the members are British. But the information given by it seems to have been derived from no reliable source, inasmuch as it proceeds to tell us that except for the Younghusband expedition of 1903 no European has approached the forbidden city, since the Englishman Manning succeeded in penetrating to Lhassa in 1811. In a subsequent leader, that of the 4th of August, the same flippancy is shown when the public are instructed that Lamaistic Buddhism is a religion of which "very little is known." The facts are that several Westerners, especially Englishmen, have sojourned in Lhassa with or without the help of the Government of India during the last century."

Now the wail comes from Mr. G. E. O. Knight: "We have failed most egregiously in that part of our programme dealing with the religious life of the Mission." Lhassa was tabooed to the Englishmen. The Dalai Lama remained inaccessible. Neither the presents nor the presence of the philanthropic missionaries were required in the capital of Tibet. First we were told it was a British Buddhist group. Then it was metomorphosed into an international party of Buddhist scholars. Now it turns out that except the prodigy, Dr. McGovern, there were few men who represented a sound study or a deep knowledge of the gospel of Gautama.

Not Wanted.

While the mission was on its way through India via Gyantse, our farthermost outpost, its objectives being Lhassa, another group of similar adventurers was endeavouring to push into Tibet from the other end. This rival body was naturally anxiously scrutinised and sharply criticised by the British. It is amusing to note the tinted glasses through which England viewed the Soviets' move. Whatever the new Russian Government may not be, it is certainly wide awake. As soon as it learnt of the British activities, it despatched a "mission" of its own to Tibet. It looked very much like a race. The ultimate aim of both the rival parties was not improbably political. Men of scientific research both groups did contain. The avowed object of the Russian expedition, we were told by the British, was scientific and geographical research, but as it would "include several military topographers and also graduates from the College for Eastern Propaganda in Moscow, one may have some doubts on this subject." At the head of the expedition was placed Kosloff, one of the most energetic companions of the celebrated Russian explorer, Projevalski. Kosloff's intimacy with Dalai Lama was envied in England. The mutual estimation began when Kosloff was deputed by the Russian Geographical Society to welcome the Dalai Lama who had taken refuge among the Buddhist Mongols on the Russian border and fled from the military expedition of Sir Francis Younghusband. In 1908 Kosloff again met the Dalai Lama at the grand Humbum Monastery. On both occasions he was invited by the Tibetans to visit their country and he was promised an inspection of the innermost parts of the territory. The promise was all the more valuable since under a previous Anglo-Russian agreement, Tibet was forbidden to Russias travellers. "But now the Soviets consider themselves free to attempt to extend their influence in Lhassa," complains an English paper. Kosloff was to be accompanied by an escort of Siberian Cossacks but especially of Kalmuks. The latter are a Mongol clan, who although geographically far removed from Tibet have maintained through ages a steady attachment to the Lamaism of which the titular head is the Dalai Lama. Kalmuk pilgrims and merchants have maintained touch with Tibet and it is through them that the Russians ordinarily derive valuable information about the country and send messages to Lhassa. The Dalai Lama has been complascent so far as to allow his capital to be connected by wire with India, and, therefore, the outer world. This is a special advantage corresponding to which it is doubtful if anything has been conceded to Russia. But it is interesting to note that the Tibetan authorities have acted with an impartial suspicion towards both Britain and Russia. It is not only the Knight Mission which has failed of its objective. Advices from Tibet informed us nearly a month ago that the Soviet representatives were similarly kept at arms length and not allowed to enter Lhassa.

Guru-ka-Bagh Mystery.

The mystery surrounding the transfer of the lease of the Guru-ka-Bagh lands by Mahant Sunderdas to Sir Ganga Ram deepens daily. In reply to representations from the Udasin Mahamandal the Mahant has stated that he had no knowledge of his lands having been leased out to Sir Ganga Ram and that all that he did was to sign some three documents brought to him by the Tehsildar, who did not inform him of the contents. Now, these allegations are denied by Sir Ganga Ram, who says that after being constantly urged to effect the lease the Mahant agreed to do so and that three copies of the bond were prepared, one being given to the Mahant, one to Sir Ganga Ram and third remaining with Government. Sir Ganga Ram says: "The Mahant agreed to lease out the land for Rs. 2,000 per annum rent, besides the land revenue, and Rs. 1,000 was paid to him in hard cash, while the balance was promised to be given after a week." It is stated that the whereabouts of the Mahant are at present unknown and that for this reason the payment of the balance of Rs. 1,000 is withheld. Granting that Sir Ganga Ram's version is correct, is it not plain to the meanest understanding that the Mahant, far from being the principal stumbling-block in the way of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee obtaining control of the Guru-ka-Bagh, was merely a puppet in the hands of some designing persons, who could not brook the daily growing ascendancy of the Committee and who were bent on compassing the downfall of the Committee by fair means or foul?

Y. M. C. A.

The appeal issued by the Bombay Y. M. C. A. in support of its various activities in the city is one well deserving of warm response. The campaign for funds has been opened with an appeal by Sir Norman Macleod, in which the needs of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. are lucidly placed before the public. The services of the Y. M. C. A. during the war, the kindly ministrations to Indian soldiers in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt by its voluntary workers and their careful tending of the Indian sick and wounded are well-known to the public. But the normal activities of the Y. M. C. A., especially for the benefit of College students, and the facilities the Association has afforded to young men to live in healthy surroundings have perhaps not received the publicity that they deserve. The war and the opportunities it gave for service are past, but the aftermath has left enough of hard work for the Y. M. C. A. worker to do. The cosmopolitan character of the work done by the Association is evidenced by the six branches the Association maintains in Bombay for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Hindus and Muslims respectively.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY ON TRIAL.

WANTED MONROE DOCTRINE FOR NEAR EAST.

RESURRECTION OF DISRAELI'S EASTERN POLICY.

A FRIENDLY TURKEY BRITAIN'S VITAL INTEREST.

TURCOPHOBES URGE VOLUNTARY ABANDONMENT OF MOSUL.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

BY FELIX VALYI.

PARIS, Dec. 4, 9-30 A.M.

It seems to be worthy of interest for your readers to notice the extraordinary change of mind which distinguishes the two formerly Turcophobe London papers—the "Observer" and the "Sunday Times." Both emphasise to-day that the wisest course would be to face the realities in the Near East and to do something for securing Turkish friendship for Britain.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY ON TRIAL.

The "Observer", although making more reservation than the "Sunday Times" and praising the Lausanne methods which are condemned by the latter, recognises that the new phase of British foreign policy is on trial and that it would be wise to face the possibility of a Monroe Doctrine for the Near East. The Turks are in *de facto* control of the Straits and Asia Minor. The control by the Allies seems impossible. The idea of control must be abandoned as a foolish dreams.

The "Observer" would be satisfied with the demilitarising of the key positions in the Straits, and having them regularly inspected possibly by the League of Nations Inspectors in order to secure the freedom of the Straits for seven days in the event of war or threat of war. That would enable Allied warships, according to the calculations of military and naval experts, to enter the Straits and prevent the Turks from closing them. It was clearly shown in 1915 that the master of the Dardanelles is the master of the whole of the Middle East. By agreeing to demilitarisation and inspection, Turkey would give a week's respite to the Western Powers. The "Observer" suggests the use of the Aegean islands, especially the British base of Tenedos and also Imbros, Chios and Mytiline as the best lever in the Allies' hands for the Straits debate and joining the question of the Maritza Zone and of the islands with that of the Straits to deal with it as part of a general scheme. Thus an interdependence of the whole Settlement is advocated.

The "Sunday Times" seems definitely ranged on the side of those who uphold or would resurrect the Beaconsfield line in Britain's Eastern policy. In a leading article on "The Real Lausanne Problem," the "Sunday Times" raises the question of a Free Turkey. "The most disastrous thing that could happen to Britain, declares the paper, would be that she should secure a bad peace with Turkey." Supposing that the Kemalist Government would be happy to escape from Bolshevik tutelage, and to lean more upon Britain with a view to reconstruct Asia Minor with her help, the "Sunday Times" suggests a policy of friendship with Turkey. "Fate has placed Turkey and Great Britain," declares the "Sunday Times," "in a position where each can do great damage to other or where both can render mutually profitable services. The damage we can inflict and the services we can render are by far the greater. It is literally a supremely Turkish interest that the two countries should be on good terms. It is also a British interest though not a supreme one. What Europe has to do is to make up its mind whether a better chance of peace is to be procured by trusting the Turks or by keeping them in a perpetual state of political and economic subservience. Europe should think less of compulsions and restrictions, and more of quite workable arrangements that can be negotiated between equals."

A "HIGHLY REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

This highly remarkable article of the "Sunday Times" whose correspondent at Lausanne—Mr. Crawford Price—has been one of the worst enemies of Turkey merits attention as the same correspondent points out to-day some important factors which should conduce to the *beau geste* of big concessions instead of a surrender to Turkey. Mr. Crawford Price adds that "British prestige would suffer less if Britain leaves Mosul voluntarily than if she is ultimately kicked out. We must at least admit the facts," he declares. "The ball of Turkish friendship is at our feet." I think it is useful that your readers should know how much British opinion has changed, in spite of the religious prejudices of her leading men. The main feature of the "Sunday Times" efforts to convince Turkey of her tremendous interest to be good friends with Britain for financial and economic reasons is very amusing. Turkey has been, with the whole Islam "England's pillar in Asia during the nineteenth century and the first step to put an end to this friendship has been taken by Britain. In 1918, the present Prime Minister in Angora—Raouf Bey who speaks more English than any other foreign language, thought it still possible to renew the old traditions of Anglo-Turkish friendship. The whole responsibility lies to-day, as in 1918, with London. It is materially and morally impossible for Turkey to accept any essential modification of the National Pact. Although it is pleasant for me to read in the "Sunday Times" the very conclusions of my study on "Europe in Asia Minor," written three years ago and proposing the new policy which has gained the favour of some important men since it was published, I fail to see any trace of a new idea or a new method at Lausanne. Nevertheless, it is obvious that friendship for Turkey alone can restore British prestige with Islam, one of the most powerful moral forces in the world.

PROSPECTS OF LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The "Sunday Times" says that "no one with any experience or any memory of Turkish diplomacy expected the Lausanne Conference to go with a rush. There is nothing therefore, to cause dismay in the time it has taken to settle down and to work through the preliminaries and approach the main questions it was summoned to deal with. These questions are sufficiently anxious and intricate to dispose of the idea of a hasty settlement. The longer the Lausanne Conference lasts the more likely is it to reach a fairly stable and satisfactory solution."—(B. O. W.)

M. TCHITCHERIN'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Dec.

Lausanne.—M. Tchitcherin has written to the President of the Conference, protesting against the exclusion of the Russians from the Conference, excepting discussion about the Straits. The Note declares that Russia is bound by the Conference's decisions taken in her absence, and declines all responsibility for the abnormal state of affairs as a result.

OIL PROPERTY ON MESOPOTAMIA.

CLAIMS OF TURKISH PRINCES AND PRINCESEES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

New York.—The wellknown lawyer, Mr. Irwin Untermeyer, whose father is Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, together with other British and American citizens, said to be financing 22 Turkish princess and princesses who are heirs to Abdul Hamid, left for Europe abroad the steamer "Olympic" today, with the object of presenting to Lausanne Conference their claims on oil property in Mesopotamia. The property is valued at over a thousand million dollars, and it is asserted that Abdul Hamid owned it.

DISTURBANCES IN THRACE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sofia.—Newspapers publish details of a revolutionary movement in West Thrace. Insurgent bands are reported to have come in contact with Greek regular troops at various points. It is semi-officially stated that the Bulgarian Government is maintaining strict neutrality and has ordered the protection of the frontier.

ARREST OF TRAITORS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A message from Athens says that newspapers publish reports from Constantinople stating that the Turkish authorities in Thrace have arrested all Mussulman deputies to the former Greek National Assembly remaining in Thrace, who will be charged with high treason.

MESOPOTAMIA.

GET OUT OF IT.

"AT ONCE AND FOR EVER."

The remarkable telegram we publish from Sir Percival Phillips, the distinguished special correspondent, tells the plain truth about the blunders of British policy in Mesopotamia, says the "Daily Mail."

Sir Percival informs the British taxpayers that they are this year spending in Mesopotamia £7,600,000, *upon objects which will not benefit a single man, woman, or child in Britain.* We believe the sum named will prove to be an under-estimate, while if there is another revolt of the tribesmen, as is always possible, the outlay will be enormously increased.

The picture he draws is sinister and alarming, and it reveals the complete breakdown of the policy of the late Coalition.

They established in Baghdad a puppet monarch, "King" Feisul, who responds by showing profound mistrust of British influence and of his own "Ministers." The people of Mesopotamia, who never wanted an alien ruler, do not trust either Feisul or his British advisers.

After two years of sham "self-government", during which the British promise that the people should control their own affairs has been constantly violated, the native Administration of Mesopotamia is technically bankrupt. The treasury is empty, the budget shows a deficit, and there is much difficulty in collecting the taxes.

A large portion of the amount of nearly £8,000,000 contributed by the British taxpayers goes for the maintenance of the air forces and the military forces kept in Mesopotamia under the fantastic scheme devised by Mr. Winston Churchill. The Air Force is building a costly new base at Hinaidi, near Baghdad, and new depots are being constructed at Basra and Mosul although the Turks are already demanding that Mosul, in the far north of Mesopotamia, shall be returned to them.

What use is being made of the forces which were sent to bring "freedom" to the Mesopotamians? Sir Percival Phillips says that *"British bombing aeroplanes have been used repeatedly as tax-gatherers in 'backward' districts".* There have been few more shameful revelations of the misuse of air power.

Quite apart from the question of the expediency of remaining in Mesopotamia at all, the plain fact is that we are trying to impose upon the country an elaborate Administration utterly unsuited to a primitive and partly nomadic people. What do the dwellers in grass huts amid the swamps, and the roving tribes who live in tents, want with a "King" and a Cabinet, and a swarm of officials, *and two rival secretariats, one each side of the River Tigris?*

What do they want with an Arab Army consisting of 400 *oficers and 4000 men?* Why should Britain maintain air squadrons and armoured cars and machine-gun sections and scattered bodies of infantry in exposed positions, in order that Mr. Winston Churchill's theories about keeping vast areas in subjection by aircraft may be tested at a cost of several million pounds annually? Why should Britain provide in Mesopotamia "enough officials to set up two or three well-governed dependencies"?

There is nothing to be made out of Mesopotamia. The rainfall comes at the wrong time, the irrigation possibilities have been exaggerated, and the value of the oil deposits is dubious owing to the difficulty of working them. Even if the place were teeming with corn and oil and fruit, we could not exploit it for our own exclusive advantage.

Though we recite these points, they are hardly relevant to-day. We have got to get *out of Mesopotamia because we cannot afford to stay there,* because the tax-payers cannot find the huge sums required, and because so long as we remain there we run the risk of waking up one morning to find that we must send a fresh army for the relief of Baghdad.

Mr. Bonar Law declines to admit that we are under any obligation to stay in Mesopotamia. We say that the Government are under the most imperative obligation to the tax-payers *to leave Mesopotamia at once and for ever.*

The same may be said of Palestine. Before another penny is spent on "national homes for Jews" in Palestine, *let us see that the British people have better homes.*

"ORGY OF EXTRAVGANCE."

Sir Percival Phillips writes:

Mesopotamia is a millstone hung round the neck of the British taxpayer, and until it is cast off millions of pounds must be sunk yearly in trying to support a feeble and inefficient Arab Government.

A dispassionate survey of present conditions shows that the results so far obtained do not justify the time and money lavished upon this enterprise. We are spending this year, according to figures secured from British official sources in Baghdad, £7,600,000.

Of this amount nearly £200,000 is for the maintenance of the British civil administration in Mesopotamia and the remainder for the Military and Air Forces there. We are merely the advisers and not dominant authority in Mesopotamia. The outlook is far from encouraging. There is an artificial kingdom ruled by an unpopular King, Feisal, and a doubtful Ministry, without the confidence of the people and dependent on a native population which is either suspicious or apathetic.

DISTRUST EVERYWHERE.

The King does not really trust us or his Ministers. The people trust neither King nor Ministers.

Sir Percy Cox, the High Commissioner,

Continued on next page.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON RENT ACT.

AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

The Bombay Legislative Council held its third sitting of the current year on Monday. The Rent Act Amendment Bill came up for final consideration. The Select Committee *inter alia*, recommended an extension of the Act up to December 1925 for dwelling houses and upto August 1924 for business premises. Excepting two members, viz., Mr. V. A. Dabholker (nominated) who is a landlord himself and Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve (Bombay City North) nobody opposed the Bill.

The acoustic properties of the Council Hall are very unsatisfactory. The Government members are extremely inaudible and one wonders if the members sitting at the northern could make out anything at all of what Government members said. Some of the members addressing the Council in slow and inaudible voice were asked by the President to speak out loudly.

In the Press Pass issued this time, nine clauses have been printed on the reverse, one of which, viz., the seventh is significant: "Tickets are issued on the understanding that the holder thereof will give a fair report of the proceedings in the Council and any tickets may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of the President the holder thereof wilfully misrepresents the proceedings."

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The third session of the Bombay Legislative Council of the current year was held on Monday at the Town Hall, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

After the new members were sworn in, a big list of printed questions and answers was gone through, Mr. G. M. Bhurgri (Thar and Parker district) being absent his questions on the Singhoro Police Torture case were not taken up. Likewise there were some important questions by Mr. V. R. Gupte (Poona City) on Educational Grants to Municipalities and Mr. S. T. Kambli (Dharwar district) on the posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors which were passed over owing to the absence of the members concerned.

Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola then expressed his deep sense of regret at the death of Rao Bahadur Sathe who for many years was a member of the Council and did useful service to the Presidency. He moved a resolution expressing the deep regret of the Council at the death of Rao Bahadur Sathe. The resolution was carried unanimously the House standing.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar at this stage wanted to make a representation on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in regard to the Rent Act but as it was not drawn in the form of a petition it was not allowed.

RENT ACT.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then presented to the Council the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent Act, 1918, and moved the second reading thereof.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North) opposed the motion on the ground that the overcrowding according to the last Census Report was less in 1921 than in 1911. He thought that the extention of the Act upto 1925 was not necessary.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar regretted that they had not before them the representations of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in which the Corporation rightly complained that it had not been consulted by the Government before launching this measure.

The President remarked that it did not prejudice the case at all. It was perfectly open to any member to bring out in the course of his speech the representation made on behalf of any body or institution.

Continuing, Mr. Dabholker said that the Improvement Trust had also sent in a representation on the subject. He characterised the Report of the Select Committee as one of lip sympathy. No recommendation had been made in favour of the landlords earning an adequate return on their investments. The Select Committee had not considered at all the investments of the landlords. The middle and working classes had increased their income by 100 per cent. and the clerical community by 125 per cent during the war time whereas the landlords had not got adequate returns on their property although cost of labour, and materials had increased by something like 300 per cent. He opposed the motion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) did not accept the theory that the Bombay landlords were poor. He wanted to be fair to the landlords as well as the tenants. The number of landlords were 3,000 while the tenants were twelve lakhs. It would not be fair therefore to throw twelve lakhs of tenants on the mercy of the landlords.

At the present rate of progress of the development project it would take at least eight years to house the surplus population. He apprehended there would be a real crisis, if the life of the Rent Act was not extended.

Closure was applied at this stage and Hon. Sir C. H. Setalvad having replied to the various arguments, the second reading of the Bill was passed.

THE BILL PASSED.

There were only two amendments, one from Mr. A. N. Surve to substitute twenty-five percent increase instead of ten per cent but it did not get any support and was lost. The other was from Mr. T. S. Haji penalising the rent farmers who received more than the standard rent but it was withdrawn. The Bill

(Continued on next page)

CRIMINAL ILLUSIONS OF IMPERIALISM.

RUSSIA'S SUPPORT OF TURKISH CLAIMS.

INADMISSIBLE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

TURKEY REFUSES TO BE BULLIED.

BREAKDOWN OF LAUSANNE TO MEAN WAR?

(Special Cable To the "Chronicle.")

BY FELIX VALYI.

PARIS, Dec. 3, 8-50 a.m.

The main feature of to-day's news is the secret meeting of military and naval experts including Rumanians at Lausanne in view of the measures to be taken if Turkey does not accept the European standpoint on special privileges. The situation seems highly dangerous as America although asking for equality of treatment for herself in oil and railway concessions, insists on the maintenance of guarantees for foreign capital and protection of foreign traders.

NO MORE CAPITULATIONS.

Ismet Pasha refused the Allied demand for continuance of the Capitulations under a new name, but expressed his willingness to negotiate separate commercial treaties, including reciprocal clauses for mutual protection of interests. Mr. Child declared that U. S. A. would be satisfied with any form of guarantee that Turkey might be willing to give either in the form of internal legislation for foreigners' protection or in separate treaties. The warning of Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador affirming his strong sympathies for a progressive Turkey, but remembering that Japan took twenty years to work out her new system of protection for foreign interests should be taken gravely by the Turks, if it could be possible to convince them that Baron Hayashi speaks for himself and not on the account of others. No doubt there is some truth in this first intervention which Japan has made since the conference opened and that Turkey needs some years for developing her new legal system, which would give confidence to foreign capital. Nevertheless, Turkey could not tolerate Capitulations either in name or in any form. Time is necessary in order to let the Angora Assembly take steps and adopt proper regulations as part of the Turkish Civil Code which should give to Americans and Europeans that sense of security in Turkish business, such as they would enjoy in their own countries.

AN ABSOLUTELY SOVEREIGN NATION: NOT VANQUISHED FOE.

The "New York Herald" declares that America will be satisfied even if such regulations are not incorporated in the peace treaties." In spite of the American standpoint, the Allies insist upon treaty guarantees of a special kind. "Fundamentally the trouble lies" states the "New York Herald"—"in the fact that the Allies are still proposing peace terms as if the Turks were a defeated nation, while Ismet Pasha came to establish their status in future as an absolutely sovereign nation, like the Western Powers. Everything shows that this will mean another deadlock and the danger is growing more apparent that failure at Lausanne will lead to war." The problem of the Straits and Mosul continue to contribute more than ever to this growing darkness of the Eastern position. M. Chicherin insists that the Allies' scheme would put the Straits and Black Sea at the mercy of the strongest naval power. He asks for complete closing of the Straits to warships, and for the freedom for trade, navigation and the fullest maintenance of Turkish sovereignty on her own territory and in her own waters. Turkey, he declared, must have the right and opportunity to fortify as much as she judges it necessary the banks of the Dardanelles, to place minefields and to build sufficient warships and submarines to oppose all attacks in the Black Sea. No other solution will be recognised by Russia. In spite of such declarations by M. Chicherin, the Allies insist on their own conception of freedom for warships to control the Straits and to send aeroplane patrols against the Turks.

FREEDOM OF THE EAST AND NOT SPOLIATION OF TURKEY.

These two diametrically opposed conceptions of freedom in the East cannot possibly be reconciled. Liberty for one side means freedom to spoil Turkey economically and dominate it strategically, while for the Turks it means free development of national interests and admission to enjoy the rights of free nations. Those who uphold the old Euorpean and Christian prejudices and archaic diplomatic methods believe perhaps, that by intimidation they could reach their goal and avoid war. Naval and military demonstrations have sometimes in the past succeeded to make the Turks give in. This illusion based upon events of the last two centuries of Turkish history is being still cherished by European Chancelleries, which would mobilise not only Rumanians but all other bugs of the Balkans, hoping that such threats may intimidate free and independent men but they forget that there is a breach of continuity in Eastern history since the great war.

CRIMINAL ILLUSIONS OF IMPERIALISM.

The European war was the result of such criminal illusions on the part of imperialistic Germany and Tzarist Russia, who in 1914 thought to intimidate each other by the display of brutal force. A great catastrophe for mankind was the result of their policy. The methods of the Lausanne Conference are exactly similar although, at present European diplomacy is using declamatory phrases about her peaceful intentions. Just as it has failed in 1914 to save the West from the war in the East if higher forces do not stop them in time. If she knew the frightful extent of human misery and economic chaos which the great war was going to produce they would have thought twice probably before acting. It is very easy for European diplomacy now assembled at Lausanne to start a new catastrope, but nobody can guess where will end the planetic struggle between the two hemispheres.

TION'S BROTHER DEGRADED.

MILITARY EXTREMISTS' EXTRAVAGANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Greek semi-official source reports that the sentence on Prince Andrew is the deprivation of his military rank and not degradation. This means that he will not be exposed to the humiliation of having his military insignia and badges torn off in public.

LATER.

Athens.—The House of Parliament, where the trial of Prince Andrew took place, was packed with people to-day. The crowd consisted of Court habitues, and included a number of women and officers.

Giving evidence in the defence of the Prince, General Trivilas vigorously supported the Prince's action. He said that General Papoulas' orders were practically contradictory and denied that Prince Andrew had ever disobeyed the orders.

M. Carvounis, a Greek War Correspondent, declared that Prince Andrew was an exemplary soldier, who shared hardships with his man and treated officers as his equals, never taking advantage of his position.

PRINCE ANDREW'S DEFENCE.

Prince Andrew read his own defence which had, obviously, been prepared for him. He pleaded that it was unfair to treat the Prince like other generals, as he was only a figurehead and occupied the position as chief of the army corps, because he was a brother of the King.

Prince Andrew's counsel, M. Damaskinos, recommended the judges, as good soldiers, to judge the accused as they would any other soldier.

Princess Alice, Andrew's wife, was informed of the sentence by some friends. She said that she was relatively happy about the result of the trial.

THE PRINCE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Athens.—A semi-official account of the trial of Prince Andrew says that he was charged as Commander of the Second Army Corps with refusing to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to attack the enemy during the advance on Sangarius.

The Prince pleaded that his Corps had been ordered before attacking to await instructions from the Third Army Corps, and they did not arrive.

Colonel Sariyannis, Deputy Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Papoulas, said that the reply of the Second Corps that an attack Nothward was impossible owing to the enemy's defence works was so unexpected that the Chief of Staff at first thought that it was meant as a joke. If Prince Andrew had executed the order the Battle of Sangarius would, in all probability, have been won.

General Papoulas, giving evidence, admitted that the Prince was not dismissed his command, because he was the King's brother.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LEAVE ATHENS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Athens.—The sentence passed on Prince Andrews is the deprivation of rank and banishment for life."

LATER.

Prince Andrew and Princess Alice left

(Continued on next page.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

Continued from pevious page.

He worked har to get the machinery of internal government running smoothly. He has had a difficult and thankless task. He has met with obstruction from the King as well as from the people.

The self-dependent tribes in the desert have as little love for the King at Baghdad as for taxation in their homes and for military service. They pay taxes only reluctantly, when they pay them at all. The financial crisis this year has been largely due to the Government's inability to collect the revenue from the land and from other sources. Bombing aeroplanes have been used repeatedly as tax-gatherers in backward districts.

ARMY OF OFFICIALS.

Meanwhile we British are seemingly settling down for a long stay in Mesopotamia. All possibility of clearing out appears to be resolutely ignored by the official mind. Both civil and military organisations are busily building up permanent establishments on a scale which would be unjustifiable even in a new British protectorate. In fact, there are enough officials in Mesopotamia to equip two or three well-governed dependencies of the Empire.

The High Commissioner, who is a kind of head tutor to the struggling young kingdom is established in a new residency which has cost the British taxpayer up to date nearly £160,000. He is surrounded by a Cabinet of Civil Service experts to deal with civil and legal questions, external and internal affairs, Oriental matters, and other phases of administrative routine. These secretaries have other secretaries to assist them.

The cost of this establishment this year is £80,090, of which half is borne by the Iraq (Mesopotamia) Government. There is also an Arab Council of Ministers with a dual organisation of British advisers behind it, which is wholly separate from the British secretariat across the river. These secretaries to Arab Ministers have in their turn two or three assistants.

The country is full of advisers. Never was advice so costly or so unprofitable, for the sound opinions proffered by the British experts, all of whom take their duties very seriously, cannot be enforced in any way.

The Air Force is spending at least £238,000 this year on a new base at Hinaidi, 5 miles from Baghdad, which will be the most elaborate military cantonment in the Middle East. Estimates of expenditure on "improvements and additions" at Hinaidi to be undertaken next year are already being considered so they are looking far into the future of an unbroken British occupation of Mesopotamia.

A total of £1,350,000 is allotted for new works this year. New depots are being built at Basra and Mosul. Yet the orgy of unauthorised extravagance which made the administration of Mesopotamia so notorius during and after the war has been largely checked. Expenditure is now watched with a nervous eye there because of the outcry at home. None the less, public funds are still being poured into the desert in an alarmingly generous manner.

Unless we intend to take over the country and are prepared to spend millions there for years to come, the present outlay is simply money thrown away.

ALLIED PREMIERS CONFER.

TO MAKE GERMANY PAY."

LEAFIELD, (Midnight)
Dec. 4.

Referring to the approaching meeting of Allied Prime Ministers in London at which preliminary discussions of reparations and international indebtedness will take place The "Observer" says, it will have before it momentous issues upon which the future of Europe and Asia largely depends. "Reparations," it declares, "must be scaled down once for all to a practicable minimum, but that minimum reasonably fixed must be enforced by the united strength of the Allies. Otherwise France would be defrauded not only of her former extravagant expectations, but of other reasonable and just claims also." As for Germany adds the "Observer", "the German people unlike the British are in full employment at low wages, while their international magnates are piling up huge profits in foreign banks and escaping to a large extent both internal taxation and external liabilities. That situation must come to an end. Germany must pay the minimum."

Newspapers pay tributs to the patience and zeal displayed by Lord Curzon at Lausanne to make the Conference successful and the fact that no crisis has occurred is regarded as a favourable feature.—(B. O. W.)

CHANCELLOR CUNO ON REPARATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Berlin.—Chancellor Cuno, addressing the Union today, said that those acquainted with German conditions realised that nothing more could be done regarding the reparations than was indicated in the Note to the Reparations Commission on November 13th. The only way out of the situation would be to open a discussion among the parties concerned. Germany would not consent to the surrender of the Rhine Province, the Bavarian Palatinate or Saar District, nor to endangering the postponement of their liberation.

CRIMINAL ILLUSIONS OF IMPERIALISM.

(Continued from previous page.)

Athens this afternoon, and embarked at Phaleron aboard a British warship.

GREEK PUBLIC ENDORSE EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A semi-official message from Athens claims that the Greek public—except a reactionary minority—heartily endorses the executions, which have shown the Greek politicians that ministerial responsibility is a serious reality, and that it is impossible to allow ex-Ministers to escape the full punishment for criminal misgovernment which inflicted unparalleled calamities on Greece. The message asserts that Mr. Lindley did not sympathise with the revolution. His intervention encouraged Constantinists to begin propaganda in the barracks and public Services compelling the revolutionaries immediately to try ex-Ministers in order to prevent the reactionaries from seriously menacing the new regime.

The message contends that the trial was absolutely fair, and points out that Britain had refused to guarantee that the ex-Ministers would not return to Greece if they were banished for life.

"ATHENS QUIET"—MR. LINDLEY'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lausanne.—Mr. Lindley has arrived from Athens. He had a long conference with Sir William Tyrrell and will see Lord Curzon later. In an interview he said Athens was quiet when he left and he did not expect any disorder. The Greek King and Queen were living in the Palace of Tatoi and the King came to Athens daily to transact business. He was unable to discuss the situation before consulting Lord Curzon.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ALLEGED UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Teheran.—The Russian Charge d'Affairers has sent a Note direc to the Crown Prince protesting against the unfriendly attitude of the Persian Government wards Russia. Later, however, he was obged to withdraw the Note on being inform. that such an action was against the normal diplomatic procedure.

RUSSIA AND BORDER STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Reval.—A Moscow message says at the opening of the Disarmament Conference between Russia and the border States, M. Litvinoff read a declaration made by the Soviet Government which expressed its readiness to reduce the Russian Army to 200,000 men and to dissolve the Irregular units. Russia was also ready to limit war budgets on a reciprocal basis, and to neutralise the ones along the borders. The declaration added that it was impossible for Russia to reduce its Navy.

The head of the Polish delegation, Prince Radziwill, who was also acting on behalf of Rumania, expressed his desire for political agreement as a preliminary to technical discussions.

Finnish, Esthonian and Latvian delegates expressed a similar view. The Finnish and Esthonian representatives suggested that the naval disarmament should be seriously considered. It was finally arranged to nominate various Commissions.

NEW CHINESE PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Peking.—Premier Wang Tah Sieh has resigned owing to the President's refusal to agree to his candidate for the post of Finance Minister. The President has declined to accept resignation.

RESUMPTION OF BAKING OF BREAD

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Paris.—As a result of an interview with the Minister for Agriculture, this morning the President and the Committee of the Bakers' Federation, after consulting their members, decided to inform the Minister that the baking of bread would be resumed to-morrow morning.

SWITZERLAND REJECTS CAPITAL LEVY PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Berne.—A referendum held in Switzerland to-day, resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the Socialist proposal to introduce a Bill into the Swiss Parliament providing for a levy on capital.

STORM IN ARABIAN SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

Ship's observations show that the storm in the Arabian Sea is about sixty-four east eleven north moving north-west. There have been only few light falls of rain in Assam and south Madras.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam.

Official and Personal.

Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon'ble Mrs. C.G. Maude left Government House, on Monday.

Dr. Syed Mahmud is arriving in Bombay to-day by Jubbulpore mail.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

then as amended by the Select Committee passed the third reading without any dissension. The following will show clearly the effect of the amendment:

1. Rental not exceeding Rs. 50.	The municipal district and cantonment of Karachi.	15
2. Rental exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	,,	25
3. Rental exceeding Rs. 100.	,,	33 1/3
4. Rental not exceeding Rs. 50.	In any other area.	15
5. Rental exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 200.	,,	20
6. Rental exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 500.	,,	25
7. Rental exceeding Rs. 500.	,,	33 1/3

PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT.

Consideration was then given to a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 and after the first reading, the Council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Office attendance of Collector of Broach.

1. Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City):—Is Government aware—

(a) that the Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, hardly ever attended his office for transacting either his revenue or magisterial business;

(b) that parties and pleaders have on that account to attend at his residence far away from the town and that they are on that account put to considerable inconvenience and great expenditure?

(c) Is it a fact that a pleader of Broach—of long standing—called at his bungalow on 29th August 1922 at 1-10 p.m. to present to him a criminal application on behalf of his client;

(d) and that the District Magistrate not being in office, he waited outside the compound of the bungalow till 3 p.m. without being called in?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola (a) The Collecter's office at Broach is in his bungalow except for matters in which pleaders or the public appear, in which case it is at the public offices.

(b) His bungalow is not far from the town and is conveniently situated as regards railway station.

(c) A pleader did call at his bungalow on 29th August. It is not known at what hour he came.

(d) The District Magistrate was temporarily absent when the pleader sent in his card. He is reported to have waited not more than 15 minutes at most. If he waited outside the compound, it was of his own choice, as the Collector's official waiting room is his verandah where any visitor can wait.

DHARWAR CHOWDI MURDER TRIAL.

Rao Saheb P. G. Halkatti (Bijapur District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The total number of days the Chowdi murder trial occupied in the court of Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar in May and June last?

(b) Who was the public prosecutor on behalf of the Crown?

(c) Whether it is not a fact that the public prosecutor was assisted by two private pleaders engaged by the complainant and one police prosecutor?

(d) Who were the private pleaders engaged and how many pauper pleaders engaged by Government, ond what was the total cost for the Crown for conducting the case?

(e) Whether it is not a fact that special remuneration is applied for by the public prosecutor in the case, and, if so, the rate of daily fees applied for?

(f) Whether it is the intention of Government to sanction an enhanced rate of fees in view of the financial stringency existing in the Government?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: 1 (a) 49 days.

(b) Mr. A. K. Katti.

(c) The pleaders engaged by the complainant gave instructions to the public prosecutor for some days during the trial but not throughout the trial of the case. The police prosecuting inspector also helped the public prosecutor.

(d) Messrs. C. C. Hulkotti and H. P. Suryavansi were the private pleaders engaged. Five pauper pleaders were engaged for the defence of the accused at Rs. 15 per diem each. The total cost to the Crown for conducting the case was Rs. 5,675.

(e) The public prosecutor applied for enhanced fees but Government do not consider it proper to state the amount asked for.

(f) A lump fee of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for the public prosecutor for conducting the case.

THE RENT ACTS-

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be allowed some space in your hospitable columns for offering a few remarks on the various clauses of the Rent Bill as amended by the Select Committee?

Clause 2.—As regards the period during which the Rent Acts are to remain in operation, the Committee has differentiated between "dwelling-houses" and "any other premises", shortening the period for the latter by 15 months. No definition has been given of the expression dwelling-houses as was done when the principal rent Bill in February 1918 was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. It is well-known that in Bombay in many cases shops are used as dwellings also. The words "dwellings" and "residences" have different meanings under different Acts, and we know of a case in which a solicitor succeeded in having the right to contest for a seat in the Bombay Corporation alhough he had been living at Bandra, on the ground that he had kept a bed in one of his office rooms where he occasionally slept at night. It has been held in England that "when premises are occupied as a dwelling-house, the fact that a part of them is also used for some other purpose does not prevent them from being a "dwelling-house, within the meaning of the Rent Act of 1915, and under the consolidated English Rent Act of 1920 section 12-(8) any rooms in a dwelling-house subject to a separate letting wholly or partly as dwelling shall for the purposes of the Act, be treated as a part of a dwelling house let as a separate dwelling".

The census report of 1921 gives the main classes of buildings enumerated in Bombay with the help of the Municipality. They are as follows:—

Buildings with residential descriptions	34808
Shops and Offices	2757
Factories, mills and works	1530
Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chockies	11709
Other buildings	1530
Total	52334

Thus out of 52,334 buildings only 2757 have been shown as shops and offices. It is a question whether in view of these figures and considering the peculiar conditions prevailing in Bombay as regards having the same place or a portion thereof for business, and trade as well as residence it would be worth the while of the Legislature to lay down different periods for the operation of the Rent Act according to the purposes for which premises are occupied.

The next question is whether the period of operation of the Act, being at most 3 years, is sufficient for the provision of housing accommodation especially for the middle classes, higher and lower. A glance at the Report of the Development Committee for the period ending 31st March 1922 will show that even a period of 5 years is too short for the various suburban and local schemes as also the Reclamation scheme to be carried out to such an extent as to provide accommodation for the surplus middle-class population of this city. The last two years have been mainly taken up in successfully launching the various schemes having such far-reaching effects. The 18 suburban schemes for development covering the estimated more than 15 thousand acres of land must take at least a decade for completion. As regards the electrification of railways it has been admitted in the report. "In this connection it is necessary once more to emphasise that the first essential to such a large disposal of the population as is involved in the above figures is the provision of means of rapid transit.....and it is believed that the electrification of the suburban services of the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways has been included in the 5 years railway programme commencing on 1st April 1922" These are estimates and we know how seldom they are realised.

Clause 3.—This is a new clause added by the Select Committee for exempting charitable instituions from the operation of the rent Acts. The Governor in Council has been given the power for exempting any premises or class of premises from all or any of the previous of the Rent Act.

In this connection it may be stated that similar power should be given to His Excellency the Governor in Council for treating schools, hospitals, and charitable the extended period of operation to them if they are located in rented premises.

Clause 4-(a)—Increases in the Standard Rent. Under the original Rent Bill the increases were allowed on the ground that since the Rent Acts were passed prices have risen considerably so that it was fair that the landlord should obtain higher rent from his property, thus meaning that to enable the landlord to make repairs on account of an increase in the price of building materials and labour the increased rent should be allowed. No corresponding obligation has been laid on the landlord of making repairs so long neglected while allowing increases on a sliding scale as the Select Committee has done. Moreover, it has put the increases on the ground of securing to the landlords "an adequate reurn for their capital taking into consideration the higher rate of interest given by gilt edged securities."

The sliding scale will work as a hardship on some honest principal tenants who will have to pay increased rent on a higher scale to their landlords while they themselves will have to claim the increases on the lower scale. E.g. a principal tenant is in occupation of 7 rooms for which he pays in all Rs. 280 to his landlord per month. He has sub-let 4 of these to 4 different persons at Rs. 40 per month. Under the proposed scale while he himself will have to pay an increase at 15 per cent. on the whole rent of Rs. 280 he will be able to recover an increase on premises under Section 2 ()a tenants, for each of the 4 rooms sub-let.

No provision has been made for allowing an increase on premises under sectoin 2-(a) (III) of the Principal Rent Act in case of leases for 5 years commencing after 1st January 1916 which have already expired.

As regards the other clauses of the Bill to which I think sufficient attention has not been paid by publicists. I shall write in another letter.

Yours, etc.,
R. B. PAYMASTER.

ASSISTANT TAXING MASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The answer given by the Government to the question put by Mr. B. G. Trivedi at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona about the legal and educational quaalncations of the present Assistant Taxing Master and published in "The Chronicle" in its issue of the 14th October gives much food for reflection. The qualifications mentioned in the answer are firstly that that officer has taken education at the private school in London and, secondly, he has done work as a Costs clerk in firms of European solicitors. The public at large is entitled to know whether such qualifications entitle one to be a fit person for the highly responsible post of an Assistant Taxing Master in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The person filling the post has, on the one hand, to value the work done by attorneys in various litigated matters such as conveyancing, testamentary commercial, etc. and in doing so has to appreciate intricacies of law and quesions of fact involved therein, while, on the other hand, he has to watch the interests of the litigating public who always complain that attorneys kill them in costs. Moreover, he has, as laid down in recent decisions, large discretionary powers which even the Chamber Judge on Appeal hardly interferes with. Hence it had been the long standing practice of the Bombay High Court of filling this highly responsible post by appointing one well versed in law and High Court practice, may he be, either a Barrister or Solicitor or a pleader, and not one unqualified in law. Highly educated lawyers as Mr. (Now Sir) Macleod the present Chief Justice, Mr. Kajiji and Mr. Kemp, two of the present Judges of this Honourable Court, Mr. Kanga, the present Advocate-General, Mr. Patel, the present Commissioner for taking accounts, and Mr. Wadia, all barristers and Mr. Wilkins, an attorney, filled up this responsible post with much credit.

The question, therefore, is what are the grounds on which the authorities concerned have appointed the gentleman in question who has at his back the only qualifications that he has received his education in one of the private schools in London and he had done work as a Costs clerk in the firms of European solicitors. Are these qualifications sufficient of one filling up the post of Assistant Taxing Master carrying such a high salary as Rs. 750 and that even when barristers, solicitors, pleaders well versed in law and practice had been available? In England only attorneys are appointed to this post, but Oh! why forget, India is not England?

The other qualification that he is said to possess is that he had worked as a Costs clerk in firms of European Solicitors in London and Bombay. A mere clerk, may he be a Costs clerk or a managing clerk, cannot be expected to do justice to a quasi-Judicial post involving responsible duties before the incumbent of which solicitors, barristers and advocates appear and argue nice subtleties of law. If such clerkship is a sufficient qualification for filling such a highly paid and responsible post of the Assistant Taxing Master in the High Court of Bombay, there are number of such clerks, of course Indians, and better qualified. Can they aspire to the post in future, since a precendent is once created? I doubt very much.

Will His Lordship, the present Chief Justice look into the matter? Even the Commissioners, who work as Judges' clerks and whose work is nothing as compared to that of the Assistant Taxing Master are all Barristers.

Yours, etc.
A LITIGANT.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FROM THE GALLERY.

The Bengal Legislative Council is unique—unique in more than one way. Seated on the front bench of the gallery, at the top end of the Chamber. one can easily imagines himself in the organ loft of a church, looking down the long aisle, while the Chamber itself appears to be a cathedral with the naves on the side cut off in some mysterious manner. One can scarcely resist the temptation of saying, there are no knaves in the Chamber; especially, when with a little exercise of the imagination, one can turn the suspended fans into little hovering angels; only this illusion of heaven is somewhat dispelled by the side view of a wig, which looks too short behind and too long in front, hanging like the overlapping ears of a dachshund. To the more prosaic mind the Chamber seems to have telescoped in on the sides, and elongated itself abnormally in the effort. Perhaps, it symbolises, better than any other known assembly room for legislators, the chief characteristics of most Parliaments—long speeches with little substance. Anyway it is a graphic representation of the new form of Government—length without breadth.

Another strange and remarkable feature is the dress of the M.L.C.'s. Never, perhaps, in any assembly, certainly not in a legislative assembly, can one see such a queer conglomeration of national, naturalised, sectional, and hybrid costumes. There is the Hindu lawyer with his black alpacca *chapkan* and no hat; the Hindu zamindar with his white Jodpurs, gaudy coloured silk *chapkan* topped by a loosely tied silk *puggree*, with a long tail at the back, that seems to be in imminent danger of falling off; the Mahomedan gentleman, whose nether garments vary in fit from shrunk flannel pants to the pillow cases of a sailor lad, his uppergarment may be an ordinary lounge coat, a button-up coat, which fits and looks like a leather jerkin, such as are worn by fencers, or it might be a *chapkan* which buttons up right in the middle with fancy cloth buttons tapering to a point. But the distinguishing insignia is the fez—a red fez, a fez that evidently was red at some time, perhaps, a flamingo red or a deep turkey red, but now inclined to a blood red—a blood-red stain that has been exposed to wind and rain for the best part of the monsoons. Then there are round hats, something like *mufti* caps, only they are found in three colours, black, brown and grey, and are worn right on the crown of the head. Well, they couldn't be worn otherwise—just imagine them worn at a gallant slant on the side of the head! It would be like an undertaker going to a wedding. Then there is the moulded *puggree*, that is the queerest of all head gears. It is the apology of the East to the West, and looks like the set piece of a pyrotechnical display the morning after. Taking it all the way through, it is the most grotesquely and picturesquely clad assembly in the world—one that reminds one of a fancy dress ball. But then the East is strange and why should its legislative assembly not keep up the character?

The idiosyncrcies of the individual member in dress is, perhaps, more marked than one can find elsewhere. Years ago, Burns, the Labour Member in the House of Commons, made it a point to attend the deliberations of the House in a blue serge lounge suit and a hard felt hat. That was to emphasise his democratic tendencies, and he was sufficiently distinctive among the befrocked, silk-hatted crowd. Paul Sanger, the great German Labour Leader, used to wear a long frock coat, whose lapel and one side he carefully stained and wore a dilapidated old soft felt hat to show he represented the poor labourer. In America many democratic leaders affect a low, turned down collar, with a great big black tie, flapping to the wind on the flanks, something like that of the artists of the Quartier Latin in Paris, to show that they belong to the people. But never have I seen democracy represented as in the Bengal Legislative Chamber. This great representative of the *Peepul* had tucked the end of his trousers on one side into the right foot sock, while the trouser on his left leg vainly tried to creep up to the knee. It was difficult to say whether he wore black or brown boots, but it certainly served as a reminder that it had rained two days before and he was in constant danger of treading on the bootlaces of the other foot. One cannot help, but admit that this representation of the *Peepul* was artistic and realistic in a futurist or cubist style. Let it go at that—"Capital."

COUNCIL-ENTRY.

THE CRISIS.

(BY T. PRAKASAM.)

A movement which has at last welded us into a nation during the last two years is to-day facing a grave crisis. A domestic dispute has been converted into a parliamentary campaign. Leaders resign if their patisans are not elected to office. Mr. Das who was unanimously elected president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee resigned because the Secretary was not of his choice. Pandit Nehru has now done the same thing in the U.P. Under such conditions the very idea of the leaders uniting was a forlorn one. From the moment we reached Calcutta we were told that the only alternative was that the Congress Executive would lay down their offices if they were defeated in the last A.I.C.C. meeting and that Mr. Das might even resign the presidentship of the Gaya Congress. Having regard to the strength of the parties, the defeat of the leaders was a foregone conclusion. Yet the unwilling majority were prevailed upon to agree to the postponement of the further consideration of the question to the Gaya Congress so that the nation's verdict will decide the future of the country. The leaders are out to-day persuade a determined people to their view—during the next three weeks. The outside world and even our enemies, both here and abroad, have been amazed at our unity, discipline, sacrifice and rapid progress under the control and guidance of the most selfless leader in such a short period. The country is now on its trial. It has to record its verdict in a cool, calm and considerate manner. The strength of our unity lies in the toleration that we show while we reject the resolution of Council entry and appeal to the leaders to yield to the country's mandate. Artificial unity is a foundation on sand. Healthy difference of opinion, readiness to subordinate personal opinion and personal interests to the united will of a majority and country's good are the solid foundations of our Freedom. The iron discipilne of non-violence of Gandhi has converted the people into a peacearmy and United India. We are now given the opportunity to show whether we are a disciplined nation determined to reach our goal or merely a crowd brought together by local jealousies and local interests ready to dissolve by the same. The Gaya Congress will decide what we are.

Meanwhile Desabandhu Das says that if the country is prepared for Civil Disobedience he would be at their head and lead them wherever they would ask him to lead. This is rather a curious position. Ordinarily the leaders lead the country having due regard to the will of the nation. That is what they did on the last occasion when they walked into prison walls telling the country that they saw "Swaraj" before their eyes. Thousands followed them and lakhs and millions made other sacrifices. Some ladies are still in jail refusing to give security. Some died in the jails. Now Mr. Das refuses to lead in the same direction because the country is not fit for Civil Disobedience. What is his authority for this statement? The report of the Civil Disobedience Cimmittee. Mark that the Civil Disobedience Committee says on this and you will see how wrong he is and how hard prejudice dies. The Committee says unanimously "The evidence given before us, shows that there is not only a general desire, but a pressing need for some form of Civil Disobedience to be adopted, without which it is difficult to advance the constructive work and carry on the normal activities of the Congress in the face of the determined opposition set up by the Government." If in spite of this the country is not ready in the opinion of Mr. Das let the Gaya Congress answer him.

BEHAR AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Dec. 3.

The recent elections from Behar to the All-India Congress Committee reveal the preponderating local opinion against the Council entry, only one pro-councellor having been adopted.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESIGNED MEMBERS CONTINUE BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 2.

A special meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council was convened to-day so that the non-official members who recently resigned "en masse" but were reelected, might take their seats. With one exception, however, they remained absent.

TO ENTER OR NOT TO ENTER.

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent writes:—

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Sind Swaraj Society, speeches on the present situation were made by the prominent local Congressmen of the old group and by the non-cooperators, the former urging entry into the Councils and the latter opposing. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Bhurgri. Supporters of the entry urged that the Councils were a strong weapon and if able and patriotic leaders of all shades entered in one body and with one voice, no Government, however obdurate, could resist them for long. A Non-cooperation speaker, who was the President of the last provincial Conference, on the other hand, stated that the country had no faith in the Reform toy. Mr. Bhurgri, in his concluding remarks pointed out that the future struggle having to be fought against the British Cabinet and vested interests rather than the Government of India, unity among Indians was essential and common platforms where Indians of various shades could present a united front were needed. For this end, he emphasized the necessity of entering the Councils.

H. M. AMIR AMANULLAH.

HIS SPARTAN SIMPLICITY

ITALIAN VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

Docter Geno Scarpa, Italian Commercial Attache, who has recently returned, after a stay of over four months in Afghanistan to which country he went at the head of a semi-official commercial mission, gave some very interesting accounts of the life at the Court of Kabul to a Press representative.

The Doctor had many opportunities of coming into close contact with His Majesty Amir Amanullah, as well as with his principal ministers.

The feature of Court life, which struck Dr. Scarpa most, was the extreme simplicity at times approaching austerity of the life and habits of the present Amir and of his Court, which presented such a marked contrast to the traditional, lavish splendour and the glamour and revels of Eastern courts.

The Amir has done away with the harem and has only one queen. His private life is exemplary, and he is the most abstemious king that has sat on the throne of Afghanistan. He works extremely hard and is putting down with a stern hand the luxury and the laxity that has always prevailed among the royal princes and the nobles.

SPARTAN SIMPLICITY.

The royal palace lacks any artistic beauty; treasures of art, good furniture or fine carpets are unknown. The reception rooms are stocked mostly with German furniture and what carpets there are have come from Germany. The taste in decorations, furnishings and fittings is very crude according to European ideas. Collections of furniture meant for very different purposes and all kinds of styles is heaped together in groups in parts of the reception rooms, and looks as if it were being displayed for a sale or exhibition. The pictures are cheap prints, those of bright and gaudy colours being chiefly preferred and even bright picture postcards have been hung up in some places.

The present Amir has sold most of the collection of carpets got together by his father and the proceeds have been given to the Educational Department.

Dr. Scarpa had the honour of dining with the Amir privately on several occasions. Here again he found the menus very simple and the table decorations crude. The Amir generally eats with his fingers, but forks or spoons of very cheap German manufacture were provided for the European guest. The Amir had his guest and one or two of the principal Ministers with him at the same table.

TEARING FOREIGN CLOTHES.

His Majesty's dress is very simple and for a time he was much impressed with the Swadeshi propaganda and on one occasion he actually took a pair of scissors and cut the coats and even boots of all his guests, who were wearing foreign clothes, much to the dismay of the Europeans among them.

In matters of Government the personality of the Amir overshadows the Ministers. He insists on looking into every department himself, officials and ministers are immediately dismissed if they deviate in the slightest from his wishes and sometimes they do not as much as know what in their work or conduct has offended His Majesty.

Dr. Scarpa considers that the cleverest man at the Afghan Court is the present Minister of Foreign Affairs and that he is perhaps the best educated and cultured man in Afghanistam. Another man of culture and much force of personality is General Nadir Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army. It was only a couple of days before his departure that the Doctor discovered that there was such an official as a Prime Minister.

ASSENT OF HIS SUBJECTS.

On the occasion of the last Id festival the Amir delivered a speech to his court and a large assemblage of his subjects. The speech lasted over two and a half hours. The Amir described in detail the reforms and improvements that he had made in the methods of administration of the country and in the life and customs of his court. He then contrasted them with the old order of things and then demanded from the audience their judgment as to whether he had done right. They all answered each question with one voice and said: "Thou hast done right. May Allah protect the Amir."

The Amir is most keen on education not only of boys but also that of girls. The Minister of Educatin is a good organiser and a fairly well educated Afghan but most of the educational work is in the hands of Indians. Great efforts are being made to translate and compile text books for the schools in the vernacular.

Dr. Scarpa considers that there is a great future before the country, if the present Amir continues sufficiently long on the throne. Bribery and corruption is still rife among the officials, but the people are too poor to give much, and whenever a case comes to the notice of the Amir, he deals very sternly with the offender. There is but little field for European trade, as the habits of the people are very crude and they are very ignorant as well as poor.

TRAVELLING AMENITIES.

Dr. Scarpa travelled about a very great deal all over the country, living in tents and often sleeping in the caravaserais. He was given a Government escort of five soldiers and was able to buy very good horses for himself and his companions at Rs. 300 each. The roads in most cases are little more than mountain paths, and in places they are extremely rough and difficult.

The Amir is anxious to establish a regular motor service from Peshawar to Kabul. The countryside seemed very quiet and the Doctor lost nothing except a camera on his Journeys. Whenever the mission arrived near a town or large village, one of the escort was sent on to announce their arrival. The chief official with a large following of the people came out to meet them and a speech of welcome was made in honour of the visitors who were understood to be the friends of the Amir. The Doctor had to reply as best as he could through his interpreter.

At Kabul various foreign Legations are anxious to buy the favour of the Amir and with it concessions for their own Governments and nationals. They are only too ready to offer money; and that being the one thing which is most needed in Kabul, the Afghan Government is more than ready to receive it. Everyone's money is welcome, nothing is refused; but once the gold has been safely lodged inside the coffers of the State, the claims of the givers, even promises and stipulations are conveniently forgotten and postponed to an indefinite future.

AMIR AND THE HINDUS.

The Amir is anxious to please the Hindus whose numbers are fairly large in some places. As far as the Doctor could see, they had equality of treatment, but they had to wear distinctive dress.

Asked if he could give information as to the whereabouts of Enver Pasha, Dr. Scarpa said he had very little doubt that Enver had been killed.

In reply to a question, asking him if he really liked Afghanistan, the Doctor said, "I like to talk about Afghanistan."

Next year Dr. Scarpa hopes to pay another visit to Kabul, travelling overland from Europe and then returning via India.

THE "INDEPENDENT."

MR. UPSON RESIGNING.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 3.

Information has been received from reliable sources that Mr D. G. Upson, Editor of the "Independent", is resigning and that the Editorship has been offered to another member of the staff.

WOUNDING RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

S. A. GOVT'S. "MISAPPREHENSION."

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

A communique states: In August, 1922, news reached India from Durban that the sacred shirt and cord worn by one Sorabjee Rustomjee, a Parsee who was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for an offence under Section 174 of the Durban Harbour Regulations were removed by to jail authorities. Representations on the subject were also received from the Imperial Indian Citiship Association of Bombay. The Government of India addressed the Government of Natal informing them of the practice in India where Parsee prisoners are allowed to wear the undergarment called "Sudra" and the thread called "Kasti" and enquiring whether a similar provision could be introduced in the jail regulations of Natal. A reply has now been received from the Director of Prisons, South Africa, explaining that it has been customary in Natal to allow the Parsee prisoners to retain their undergarment and thread and that the treatment to Sorabjee Rustomjee was due to a misapprehension which was rectified as soon as it came to the notice of the Director. Instructions have been issued on the lines suggested by the Government of India in regard to the religious observances of the Parsee prisoners in the Union prisons and the question of issuing similar instructions regarding the religious observances of other classes of Indians has been taken up.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Dec. 2.

The Minister for Education—the Hon. Dr. Paranjapye—visited Dhulia on the 1st instant. His whole time was occupied in receiving various deputations, visiting the local educational institutions and delivering a lecture in the evening at the Local Municipal Hall. On the 2nd morning he took tea with the local Mohamedans at Mr. Pathan's house and discussed various educational questions which were placed before him.

After much discussion, the Minister asked the Mahomedans to make a representation whereupon he would consult his experts and then give a definite reply.

OUDH KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

FYZABAD, Dec. 2.

Bi Amman and other distinguished visitors left last night for Azamgarh. Mr. Debidut of Allahabad arrived here to-day. The Oudh-Khilafat Conference's last sittings were held on the 1st instant. Two resolutions were put by the President and carried unanimously with great enthusiasm. One expressed loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of the new Caliph, Abdul Majid Effendi and congratulated the Angora Assembly on the regeneration of the honoured traditions of Islam. The other respecting the Lausanne Conference was a declaration to the effect that in case any portion of Jajirat-ul-Arab is left under non-Muslim influence, Mussalmans will conduct themselves according to their conscience and religious obligations.

In the night sessions resolutions about praying for the new Caliph on Friday and other occasions, speedy collection of Aeroplane fund and a more effective boycott of British goods were adopted. The Conference requested the Central Committee to present a scheme at the Gaya Conference.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

MORE LIGHT ABOUT VIRAR MEETING.

The following statement of facts has been submitted to us for publication by Sjt. V. V. Dastane, the President of the general meeting held at Virar on 29th November at 4 p.m.

I have seen the account of the general meeting of the M. P. C. C. held at Virar on 29-11-22 published by the Associated Press and I have also seen the statement published by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

I most emphatically protest, against the false statements therein with regard to violence having been committed by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, while as a matter of fact they had to suffer violence, disrespect and rough handling. The Mahomedan gentleman alleged to have created rowdyism is well-known in Poona as a lover of peace and as a matter of fact when he himself was on the point of being suffocated by a draw of Dhoti round his neck neither he nor his friends swerved from their vow of non-violence and a good many people in the meeting can bear witness to having heard this Mahomedan gentleman exclaim that he would request his associates to shelter his skull also instead of merely suffocating him. As regards Wasted Gulam Dastagir, who is held in high respect by the Poona Mahomedans and who is a Vice-President of the Khilafat Committee, Poona, I had an opportunity to watch his conduct throughout as he was constantly near me and he did nothing which a staunch adherent of non-violence would not have done, though his friend Ahmedbhai was ill-treated and belaboured by the Council-wallas.

It is true that the police obstructed the work of the meeting to a certain extent, but that was because the police were requested to tell me as President of the meeting that the owner of the ground of the meeting was unwilling that the proceedings should continue there any longer. The police left after being told by me that I would be responsible for the quiet conduct of the proceeding and neither the owner nor anybody else had any right to tell that the meeting came to a close.

The Council party was present while most importants were gone through as can be noticed from the minutes of the meeting already published.

The meeting was timed to begin at 4 p.m. on 29th November and as this time was reached Mr. Jamnadas ceased to have any rights and the whole jurisdiction became vested in the newly elected members then present and he therefore had no right to postpone or to pass any order with regard to the meeting. The meeting therefore called by him at 6 p.m. was unconstitutional and the resolutions passed therein were null and void.

The Law propounded by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta about elections and arbitrations is neither sound nor based upon any constitution. Taluka and District Committees make elections. Only Committees superior to each have jurisdiction to decide their election disputes.

His clear admission moreover about his having set aside the decision of the arbitrators in the matters entrusted to their decision by himself will enable the public to judge how arbitrary and unconstitutional has been the conduct of the ex-President M. P. C. C.

Because Virar Congressmen constituted themselves into a Reception Committee. They had no right to prevent elected members from attending the P. C. C. meeting. I must here add the so-called Reception Committee did not in any way looked to the comforts of those members who were against entry into Councils. and had not the volunteers from Bassein made arrangements for the refreshment and shelter of those, nearly 200 members who were against entry into Councils and who had assembled at Virar from distant parts of Maharashtra would have been subjected to great hardship and inconvenience.

Mr. Jamnadas states that a notice of postponement of the meeting was read in the pandal and posted at 3-45 p.m. by him. This is proved to be incorrect by the fact that not only none left the pandal, but the Councilwallas, Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, Davre Dr. Palsule and others stuck to their places and opposed the election of the President by proposing that the senior Vice-President should take the chair. (This senior Vice-President was not even present at the meeting.) They also continued in the meeting and kept opposing and protesting almost till all the resolutions were carried through. I myself was present in the pandal at about 3-35 p.m. and continued there till 6-30 p.m. and during this time no notice of postponement of any meeting was received or issued to the knowledge of any of the occupants of the pandal.

The meeting commenced exactly at 4 p.m. according to the clock kept by Mr. J. Mehta specially for the meeting in the pandal The allegation that it commenced 10 minutes earlier is quite unfounded. Even Dr. Palsule who rose to object on this ground was non-plussed when the House asked him to look to the pandal clock. He, however, tried to take shelter under his own watch, but to no purpose.

All this evidence conclusively proves that the only constitutional meeting was the one held in the pandal erected for the same, and which commenced at 4 p.m. with my humble self as President. Therefore every other meeting held wheresoever and whensoever and under whosoever's apparent authority is illegal and everything done in it is absolutely null and void.

All communications to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee should henceforth be addressed to Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye, President, M. P. C. C., 6, Shukruwar Peth, Poona City.

WHAT HAPPENED AT VIRAR

PRO-COUNCIL PARTY'S TACTICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 4.

The telegraphic message sent by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regarding what he calls hooliganism in the Virar meeting contain grossly exaggerated statements. His statement that fifteen persons are injured is pure fiction. What happened was that the anti-Council party got possession of the meeting and they being 225 as against only 75 pro-Council men successfully held their own meeting and carried out all their propositions. The pro-Council men wanted to disturb the meeting by violence. These disturbers were removed bodily, but no one suffered any injury. Police officers who were called in by Mr. Mehta, the head of the pro-Council party, were present just near the entrance to the meeting and a local magistrate was also on the same spot. Had there been any injured persons the police would have cleared out the meeting as they once threatened to do. The proceedings of the meeting went on quite smoothly and the police authorities could see no reason to interfere. Mr. Mehta's telegraphic messages are sent merely with a view to poisoning the minds of other provinces and the A. I. C. C. against Maharashtra Anti-Council Party.

THE VIRAR MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The account that is being circulated in connection with the Virar meeting affair by the Councilwallas, is, to say the least of it, misleading and mischievous.

The first item of news according to their story, is that there arose a great deal of disturbance in the meeting owing to the question of Council-entry. As a matter of fact the meeting was only for electing members for the A.I.C. Committee and no one present there, not even the Non-Co-Operators, had anything to do with the question of Council-entry at the time, in spite of all the keen differences on the point. The statement, therefore, is on the very face of it, false and appears to be made purpesely to prejudice the mind of the public against the other party.

The next great charge against the Non-Co-Operators is that they entered the place of the meeting some time before 4 o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting. This is certainly a very grave offence. But is it not always the practice that men go to the meeting-place a little before the appointed hour? Perhaps the Council-wallas expected that men from the opposite party should come to the meeting-pandal only after the former had sufficient time to be masters of the situation and of the meeting. But the Non-Co-operators were not disposed to do anything of the sort.

The third complaint is that Mr. Dastane was elected to the Chair in spite of the opposition of Mr. Gokhale. But the principal and pertinent question is whether Mr. Dastane's election was supported by majority or not? Nobody can suppose even for a minute that Mr. Dastane was for hours together holding the presidential chair in the meeting only on the support of a minority. And if there was a majority, even the opposition of a Gokhale or any other person for the matter of that carries very little weight in deciding the presidential election.

The statement that follows is still more strange. It purports to say that Non-Change began to make noise and create rowdyism in the meeting when Mr. Jamnadas postponed the meeting till 6 o'clock. The Non-Co-operators had evidently no interest in creating any disturbance at this stage in a meeting of which they were in possession now, whether any person outside the meeting allowed it or postponed it. But it was surely to the advantage of the Council-wallas, if the regular meeting came to be stopped in conformity with the postponement order by any means. This supplies the motive and shows clearly who must be at the bottom of the disturbance complained of.

If rowdyism was thus once set on foot, it was impossible to expect that Non-Co-operators should bear all the consequences silently and should desist from defending their rights. The informant admits that the Police were called in; and this is the first instance where the assistance of the Police was sought and secured by one Congress party against the other party of its own compatriots.

There are many events in the conduct of the Council-wallas at Virar, that require criticism and condemnation; but the present communication refers only to some of the glaring mis-representations contained in the telegraphic summary of some correspondent hiding his identity under a specious name.—Yours, etc.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Poona.

The thirty-seventh birthday of Babu Rajendraprasad was quietly celebrated by his friends and admirers at Gaya on the 3rd instant. Some birthday presents were given to Mr. Rajendraprasad by his friends.

INAUGURATION OF IRISH FREE STATE.

MR. T. HEALY—THE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL.

LEAFIELD (Midnight), Dec. 4.

The Irish Free State will be inaugurated formally on Tuesday. By that time the royal assent will have been given and the necessary bills passed by the British Parliament and a special sitting of the Provisional Government will then formally pass its responsibilities to the Parliament of the Irish Free State. "The present Dail or Provisional Parliament will" says "the "Observer" for the time being be the lower House. The Senate has still to be set up. This will consist of 60 members half nominated by the President and half elected by the lower House. When the Governor-General has been appointed the Free State Parliament will be complete. The "Observer" understands that Mr. Timothy Healy's appointment as the first Governor-General will be announced as soon the royal assent to the constitution bill has been signified. The report lacs official confirmation, but the likelihood of Mr. Healy's appointment is much canvassed by newspapers.

Since 1918 he has been in retirement from active politics. From his entry into the British Parliament as an Irish Nationalist in 1880 he has been foremost in the stubborn fight for Home Rule. He was born in 1855, was called to the Irish bar in 1884 and to the English bar many years later.

The Prince of Wales rode at point to point steeplechases held at Garsington yesterday and was a competitor in a race which attracted a large field. The jumps were difficult and the Prince was unseated at 3.

ANDHRADESA.

PUNJABI PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 29.

Prithwisingh, Jagatram, Randhir Singh, of the famous Lahore conspiracy case, who after a sojourn for five years in the Andamans were brought to the Rajamundry Goal nearly year ago, were yesterday transferred to the Central Provinces. Jagatram the most intelligent of the lot, is to serve his remaining term in Jubbulpore gaol while Prithwisingh and the two others are to be lodged in Nagpur gaol. There are yet six Punjabee prisoners in the local gaol and it is understood that they also will be transferred from this place in a few days. I learn that these prisoners asked for a transfer to their native province, the Punjab, as the climate here does not suit them, and as they do not understand the language of these parts. It is alleged that the transfer is the necessary sequel of the recent visit of the Home Member, Mr. A. R. Knapp, to the local gaol.

TEACHER OF AMOD NATIONAL SCHOOL SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. P. H. Bhatt, the Headmaster, Amod National School, who left Government service two years ago, was working laboriously for fulfilling the constructive programme of Bardoli in the Broach District.

As a result of his work the number of voluteers required for picketing campaign exceeded 75 when only 50 were required. He was served with a notice under Section 108 to give a security of Rs. 1,000 and was asked to present himself on the 28th November at Sankari, a place eleven miles away from the railway station.

After two hours' interval, the judgment was given and he was asked to furnish security of a bond of Rs. 1,000 each or in default to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Bhatt preferred prison to fine.

He was removed that very night to Jambusar.

AHMEDABAD RED CROSS FETE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, performed the opening ceremony of the Red Cross Fete before a large concourse of spectators last evening. Mr. Edulji Rustom,i Fanibanda, a well known contractor has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 in honour of to-day's opening by the Commissioner.

MISSION OF HELP IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

A public meeting was held to-night to welcome the Mission of Help. Sir Montagu Webb presided. The Missioners said their object in coming out to India was to consider in the light of the old faith the new problems affecting India in common with the whole world and they appealed for the whole-hearted co-operation of the public during the week of their effort.

Dr. Babasheb Paranjpe of Yeotmal on arrival on the 3rd instant after release from Hoshangabad jail was presented with an address by the Yeotmal Municipality. Mr. Aney, presiding.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered a lecture at Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's bungalow at Ahmedabad on Sunday evening.—A. P.

GAYA CONGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 2.

Sardar Gurubaksh Singh visited Swarajyapuri day before yesterday and has selected a big piece of ground near the Congress pandal for holding annual dewan of the Sikhs. Mr. Singh says a large number of Akalis will attend the Conference.

The second All-India Cow Conference, All-India Hindu Mahasabha and All-India Muslim League have notified their intention of holding their respective sittings during Congress week.

SPECIAL FREE TICKETS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Congress Reception Committee has decided to issue 1,000 special free tickets for the benefit of political prisoners. These will be distributed amongst the Provinces in propottion to the number of people sent to jail. Applications for these tickets are to be submitted through Provincial Congress Committee. Holders of these tickets will be treated only as visitors and not allowed to take part in the Congress. It is understood on further enquiry that the dispute between Khilafat organisers and Mr. Brett, District Magistrate, has been amicably settled.

BANK FOR CONVENIENCE OF DELEGATES.

The Bank of Behar are opening a branch at Swarajyapuri during the Congress week for the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Congress and other Conferences. This is done chiefly to avoid theft of valuables and cash. The bank will receive money for current account and valuables and jewels for safe custody. I understand from its Manager, Mr. Asutosh Chatterjee that since it is opened to save trouble and for convenience of the people coming from outside no interest will be allowed.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 4.

Mr. S. S. Setlur, President, Mysore District Congress Committee, having addressed the All-India Congress Committee advocating the total abolition of the Congress work in Indian States and having consequently resigned the presidentship, an emergent meeting of the local committee held last evening repudiated Mr. Setlur's suggestions as purely personal, and unanimously resolved that the work within Indian States was essential for the efficient carrying out of the canstructive programme of the Congress.

SALVATION ARMY.

WORK IN SWEDEN.

A correspondent writes:—

As early as in the year 1878 a Salvation Army Officer visited Sweden. It was General Bramwell Booth, at that time Chief of the Staff, and is now on his way to India, who paid a visit to an English engineer's family that for the time being lived in a little town, Varnamo, in the southern part of the country. During his stay in this place the Chief of the Staff met many Christians, and he became a great blessing to them. One of those over whom the Chief through his speech and personality had a special influence was Miss Hanna Ouchterlony, who at that time had a little book-shop in the above mentioned town. Already before she met the Chief of the Staff she had tried to work for God by conducting prayer-meetings in friends' houses and so forth. Some time after Bramwell Booth had returned to England Miss Ouchterlony received an invitation to come and visit the old General and his family in London. It was during this visit she decided to become a Salvation Army Officer; not before long she received a Major's commission and was sent to plant the colours of The Salvation Army in Sweden.

During 1887 a building was erected to be used as Headquarters and for number I Corps for which hitherto premises had been hired. The new building was dedicated on Christmas day the same year.

On January 1st 1890 The Salvation Army in Stockholm opened its first Home for fallen women, and in October the same year its first Shelter for men.

During the year 1891 not less than thirteen Swedish Officers went to Foreign Fields, five to Finland, two to South America and six to India. A few Swedish Officers had already two years previously been sent to Norway to open fire in that country.

The Army is working with progress even in the far north in Lappland. Another richly blessed branch of our work is our mission amongst the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. At the present time 25 Officers are engaged in this work, which is carried on in eight different districts.

Our work in the prisons is looked on with favour by the prison-authorities and our prison-workers have access to every prison in the country. Quite a number of men are taken care of in our Homes for ex-prisoners.

The history of The Salvation Army in Sweden is the history of the mustardseed: From a small grain it has grown, and now is a mighty tree, whose stem and branches will surely keep growing, for the soil fertile. True to its purpose The Army in Sweden, like the Army in other countries, endeavours to reach those who live outside the influence of the religious societies, to seek those who have gone astray, and to lift up the fallen. Many are those that we have had the joy and privilege to lead into the paths of righteousness.

One of the Army's strong points is the fact that it is working wholeheartedly for religion without participating in problems more or less alien to its spirit. The filling of man's spiritual need is doubtless of very great importance for the evolution of mankind, and in my opinion The Salvation Army has been a great asset in this respect. The recognition The Army has won will in connection with able leadership be a guarantee that its future will copy its past.

(A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.)

PROSPECTUS OF

SUNDERBAN MATCH WORKS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 10,00,000 (Ten Lacs.)

ISSUED CAPITAL 500,000 (Five LACS.)

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each comprising of

(1) 10,000 ten per cent Preference Shares (2) 40,000 Ordinary Shares.

Payable at Rs. 2-8 on application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment and the rest as and when required in instalment of Rs. 2-8 per share at intervals of at least 2 months between calls.

For applications for five shares or less than five shares the full amount due in respect thereof will be payable with application.

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THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHOUDHURI BAHADUR, of Mymensingh, Member, Council of State.

MR. W. H. PHELPS, Managing Director, William Heath, Ltd.; Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta, Corporation of Calcutta, the Calcutta Improvement Trust; Past Master, Calcutta Trades Association, &c. 13, Park Street, Calcutta.

RAI A. C. BANERJEE BAHADUR, M.A., M.L.C. (Bengal), Member, Retrenchment Committee Chairman, District Board, Birbhum, Colliery Proprietor, Merchant, &c., 59, Harish Mukerjee Road, Calcutta.

MR. W. C. BANERJEE, M.L.C. (Behar & Orissa), Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, Colliery Proprietor, Merchant, &c., 83, Akhil Mistry Lane, Calcutta.

MR. BEJOY CHANDRA SINHA, Zamindar, Banker, Banian, &c., 147, Baranoshi Ghosh Street, Calcutta.

MR. BHOBENDRA CHANDRA ROY, M.L.C. (Bengal), Zamindar, Narail, &c., 6, Short Street, Calcutta.

DR. S. N. RAY, DIRECTOR, Clinical Research Association, Ltd., &c., 49, Chakraberc Road, North Calcutta.

MR. J. N. GHOSH of Messrs. Ghosh & Co., Merchants, Managing Agents of the Bengal Insurance & Real Property Co., Ltd., 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

MR. P. C. ROY, F.R.S.A. (London), M.E. (Berlin), 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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Incorporated Accountants.

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CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
CO-OPERATIVE HINDUSTAN BANK, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
12, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams:— "DWELLING," Calcutta.
Telephone No. 4749, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

In placing this Prospectus of the SUNDERBAN MATCH WORKS, LTD., Calcutta, in the hands of the public for subscription to its capital we beg to press the following points before them.

INTRODUCTION:—There has been in the present times in India as in other countries an awakening to the necessity of supplying the country's needs by the country's own production and the question of manufacture of matches comes uppermost in this connection. The prospects of match industry in India have been fully enquired into and thrashed out by experts and in regard to these prospects such eminent authority as Mr. R. S. Troup, F. C. H., Imperial Forest Economist to the Government of India, has stated "any one who has studied the question minutely from all sides will unhesitatingly answer that India is herself capable of manufacturing every match she requires and that there is a great future before the match making industry in India provided that the industry is developed along proper lines."

OBJECT:—The object of this Company is to carry on the business of manufacturing matches of all sorts and descriptions in particular, and also those mentioned in the Memorandum of Association.

POSSIBILITIES:—Besides the authoritative opinion of experts as that of Mr. Troup quoted above, consideration of statistical report for the past few years of imported matches as given below will show what immense possibility India has as a match consuming country and which she can turn to good account by her own manufacture.

YEAR.	QUANTITY IN GROSS.	VALUE IN RUPEES.
1916—17	11,159,036	1,15,69,770
1917—18	17,226,956	2,34,83,775
1918—19	11,119,052	1,54,75,295
1919—20	15,015,109	3,07,24,845
1920—21	12,398,773	2,50,52,055

The demand is still on the increase and as such offers an immense scope for supply. Circumstanced as India is at present, for her matches she depends on—

(a) Swedish and other European Match Factories
(b) Japanese and
(c) A few indigenous factories.

The first two sources of her supply viz. (a) and (b) providing for by far the largest portion of her requirements and the last (c) supplying only a small fraction of her needs.

Next to the question of possibilities comes the consideration of the opportuneness of the present times for establishing a Match Factory in India.

Since the great European War the cost of production of matches in Europe hasgone up. The present condition of match industry in Japan also is not entirely satisfactory as will appear from the report of the American Consul at Kobe. The same Consul also notes that the supply of match-wood from Scandinavian forests has been almost exhausted and that the supply from Russia is also falling short. These and other causes have led to the rise in prices of foreign matches in India. From the figures quoted already for the years 1919 to 1921 that is, since the close of the great war, the prevailing average wholesale import value of matches will be found to vary from Rs. 1-6-5 to Rs. 2-7-8 per gross. Added to these imposition of import duty of Re. 1-8 per gross in India on imported matches this year has rendered the time most opportune for a venture on this line inasmuch as it serves to give protection to indigenous production at least for so long as the high duty prevails. But considering our estimated cost of production at the present day high rate of all materials and labour, which is only Re. 1-1 per gross and comparing the same with the prevailing rates at which matches were imported into India during the year 1919 to 1921 when there was no such heavy duty, the Company may very well expect a good margin of profit even if there was no such import duty.

Success of Match Factories in India has been hampered in the past, says Mr. Troup, by

"(a) Wrong selection of sites

(b) Lack of expert advice."

SITE:—As to site consensus of expert opinion is that it should be close to the source of supply of good matchwood and within easy approach of the principal market. The supply of wood is the principal factor in the success of a match factory.

The wood must be suitable for match splints and boxes and it has to be worked upon when still green. The cost of transport should be cheap and the supply abundant. The site selected for this Company answers all these requirements admirably. It is situate close to the Railway Station and town of Khulna, which is about 110 miles from Calcutta, with navigable rivers on two sides and has the advantage of (1) Proximity to the Sunderbans which afford a permanent supply of some of the best species of wood remarkable for its suitability to the manufacture both of splints and boxes. The Government report says there is sufficient supply of wood for turning out matches of a crore of gross every year without any appreciable diminution of its wood-supplying capacity and (2) Proximity to Calcutta the chief centre for distribution of its products. For the aforesaid advantages Mr. Troup of India Government selects Khulna as one of the best sites for Match Factory.

Agreement to purchase the well known and commodious building at Khulna called the "Raney Villa" with adjoining lands measuring between 25 and 30 bighas has been made with the landlords, Rai Bahadur K. C. Roy and Mr. B. C. Roy, Zamindars of Narail. The lands are to be taken at Rs. 125 per bigha as "Salami" and Rs. 4 as rent per bigha per annum and the building is to be purchased for Rs. 3,000. Further detail regarding the terms of agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

These lands and building not only afford suitable accommodation for the establishment of the factory and offices, godowns, etc., but by reason of their proximity to two big waterways as well as to the Railway station will have means of communication both by rail and steamer.

EXPERT:—Next to the selection of site is the importance of expert advice. The Company is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. P. C. Roy, F.R.S.A. (Lond.), M.E. (Berlin), who trained himself in the manufacture of matches in Germany and Japan. He is the only Indian who served as an apprentice with Mr. A. Roller of Berlin and worked in three of the biggest match factories in Germany and also in several factories in Japan. He conducted experiments with various kinds of Indian wood in India as well as in Germany with Mr. A. Roller whose report is now published by the Government of India. He has ample experience of Indian wood, labour and other conditions governing this industry.

For the REGISTRATION of this Prospectus a set of "A. ROLLER'S & BADEN'S MATCH MAKING MACHINERY with Engine & Boiler have been secured and are being fitted up and it is expected that our products will be placed in the makret early next YEAR also the purchase of the FACTORY site and BUILDING at Khulna has been completed.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE:—In competing with the products of Sweden and other countries, machinery of a high order have to be employed. Negotiations are nearing completion for having such machines from Mr. A. Roller and Messrs. Baden Engineering Co. of Germany who have assured delivery within 3 months. This machine will turn out 2,000 gross of complete matches per diem. The output will be capable of being increased by multiplication of some parts employed at proportionately very small capital expenditure. As it is, the machinery will be able to turn out splints and veneers for boxes much in excess of the quantity actually required for the out-turn of complete match boxes. This excess production the Company proposes to utilise after the Japanese system of match-making as a Cottage Industry. It is hoped that with lapse of years every home in the villages surrounding the factory will be adding to the total output. Splint dipping, drying, boxfilling, labeling, side chemical pasting, packing, all these different stages can be, as is done in Japan, supplemented by hand labour by the villagers who can work at their homes. Whole families—men, women and children, can be employed in this cottage industry which will be a boon to the country.

CAPITAL AND EXPECTED PROFITS.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL.

	Rs.
Machinery	2,00,000 0 0
Engine and Boiler	25,000 0 0
Land and Factory Buildings, ...	50,000 0 0
Fittings.	15,000 0 0
Preliminary Expenses, ...	10,000 0 0
Working Capital	1,50,000 0 0
Reserved Capital	50,000 0 0
Total	5,00,000 0 0

PROFIT & LOSS.

Price of 2000 gross at the lowest market rate of Rs. 2-8 per gross .. .. .. Rs.	5,000	0 0
Cost of Production, at Re. 1-1 per gross .. „	2,675	0 0
Daily Profit .... Rs.	2,325	0 0
Taking 300 days in a year as the working days, the profit expected is .. .. Rs.	6,97,500	0 0
Less Managing Agents' commission, Directors' fees, Head Office expense, Income tax, &c., Insurance and other incidental expenses .. .. .. Rs.	87,187	8 0
Nett Profits .. .. .. Rs.	6,10,312	8 0

This shows a profit of over cent per cent in a capital expenditure of Rs. 5 lacs, inspite of very stringent calculation.

DIRECTORS.

The Company comprises in its Board of Directors respectable gentlemen not only from among the nobility but also those who have made their mark in the business world. Each Director shall hold in his own name not less than 250 shares of the Company and shall get Rs. 25. as fees per each meeting attended. Besides this they will be entitled to 2½ per cent of the net profits of the Company, to be divided amongst themselves accordingly as they determine hereafter. Among the Directors Mr. J. N. Ghosh is interested otherwise only as a member of the Managing Agents firm, Mr. P. C. Roy as the expert in charge of factory, and Mr. B. C. Roy as one of the vendors being a cosharer of the property and building at Khulna to be purchased as already mentioned.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The remuneration of Managing Agents will be 10 per cent on the net profits and Rs. 500/- per mensem for office expenses.

In consideration of the above the Managing Agents will provide suitable office and office establishment for the Company in Calcutta.

A contract will be entered into between the Company and Managing Agents on the basis of arts 85-89 of the Company's Articles of Association, and a contract will be entered into between the Company and Mr. P. C. Roy the expert on terms as agreed upon between himself and the Managing Agents and the terms thereof can be inspected at the registered office of the Company

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary Expenses have been estimated to be about Rs. 10,000. No promoters fee will be or has been paid. Brokerage for sale of shares has been arranged for in the Company's Articles of Association.

In selecting agents for sale of the products of the factory preference will be given to those who hold at least 100 shares in the capital of the Company.

ALLOTMENT

No shares will be allotted unless and until at least 5 per cent of the shares so offered to the public for subscription have been subscribed. Copies of Prospectus, Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected any day during office hours, at the Company's, Bankers', Solicitors' or Managing Agents' office

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares must be made in the prescribed form a copy of which is attached herewith, and addressed to the Company's Registered office with the application money.

A Copy of the Memorandum of Association which forms a part of this prospectu is attached hereto.

SHOSI KANTA ACHARYYA. B. C. RAY.
W. H. PHELPS. S. N. RAY.
A. C. BANERJEE. J. N. GHOSH.
W. C. BANERJEE. P. C. ROY.
B. C. SINHA.

16th August, 1922.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARE.

To,
THE MANAGING AGENTS,
SUNDERBAN MATCH WORKS, LTD.,
12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. SUNDERBAN MATCH WORKS, LTD. the sum of Rs. ——— being the application money at Rs. 2-8 per share on ——— Ordinary / Preference Shares in the above named Company I/We. request you to allot me/us that number of shares, and I/We hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us subject to the terms of your Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/We authorize you to register me/us as the holder of the said shares.

Please write legibly { Signature ——— Name in full ——— Occupation ——— Address ———

Date ——— 192 .

N B.—For application for five shares or less than five shares the full amount due in respect thereof must be sent along with the application.

SUNDERBAN MATCH WORKS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

No. ———

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

RECEIVED this ——— day of ——— 19 ———

from ———

the sum of Rupees ——— being a deposit of Rs 2/8/- per Share on ——— shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs. ———

Signature.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

THE ENTERTAINMENTS TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Bill for the above tax is to come before the Council in the first week of December, as one interested in the professions affected by the tax I wish to lay some of the most vital points which deserve urgent consideration at the hands of the framers and the pubic generally.

When the Mont-Ford Reforms were ushered, it was expected by some of our far sighted politicians that the Indian Ministers that were to come into being would be given tattered portfolios, the money for the vellum of which was to be found by them. Most of the revenue would be scrupulously ear-marked and absorbed by the Reserved Departments—the Military notably among them. It was significantly ominious that the advent of the new Reforms should synchronise with the financial insolvency of the Government. Even with his best intentions and vast capacities what is the Indian Minister expected to do? Find money by new taxes; incur unpopularity and realise the difficulty of governing That was the lesson sought to be impressed on the public mind.

Our learned Minister for education in his patriotic programme of free primary education has been faced with the difficulty of raising of funds for the purpose and has found it necessary to impose new taxes. His choice of the subject of taxation is not very happy. He has chosen the harmless entertainments of the poor, as if these were not educative in themselves and were not essential in other ways. The Select Committee have, however, clearly opined that the poor should be excluded from the operation of the new tax and propose a special levy of 50 per cent. on admission to Race courses. This recommendation would surely meet with the approval of the substantial opinion in the country and would deter the undesirable admission of many a poor to these cursed places. The nomenclature of the proposed tax is unfortunate in as much as it does not allow similar gambling centres such as the share bazaars and the Cotton Green to be included in the taxable places. I would suggest a change in the nomenclature if possible, to include these places. The stupendous and easy commissions which the brokers make in these places on a semblance of trade are the most apt for a heavy tax in principle. If these harmless and educative entertainments of the Cinema and theatres which the poor are so much in need of, are taxed our Minister would be taking away with one hand what he gives with the other. It is said that the worst enemies of education are not the ignorant but the semi-educated who have but taken a few draughts of the Pyrean spring and are intoxicated with false conceits. Places of amusements are exhibitions of art and taxation would be unwise.

The levy of the tax would besides be a clumsy and troublesome affair in the working. Theatre-owners will be still more at the mercy of the Police and other authorities, and their management would be interfered with. The rules which are ostensibly to be made by the Governor-in-Council will probably as heretofore be framed by the District autocrats who will not, of course, as is customary, consult the parties concerned in the making of them. Government acquires as a sequence of this tax an interest antagonistically joint with the poor theatre proprietor, who was upto now master of his destiny. The cumbrous working and the tax, *ipso facto* will result in ing and the tax, ipso facto will result in the falling away of houses and a time will surely come when the poor proprietor may ask Government to manage his theatre or may close doors.

The following is briefly a catagorical statement of the objections against the new levy:—

1. The analogy of the Finance Act of United Kingdom is not right. It was a war measure of 1916. The exigency was beyond question. In peace time it would not be tolerated.

2. After a day's toil recreative entertainments are absolutely essential and cannot be grudged as luxuries.

3. Almost all theatres without exception are in a precarious financial condition and this new tax would make matters worse.

4. In some places, Poona for example, theatres are already taxed by the Municipality. Cinema Rs. 730 per year and dramas Rs. 5 per performance. These will, therefore, be doubly taxed.

5. If the amusements should become costlier, by the law of substitution, a reaction in favour of harmful and cheaper resorts will set in.

6. The rich have a variety of pastimes but the poor have only the cheap theatres.

7. Speculation centres and the race course should first be tapped and if the yield is insufficient then the higher tickets over 8 annas should only be taxed.

8. The Select Committee propose exclusion of admissions upto 6 annas from the operation of the Act. But they have to see that the lowest ticket of a Circus and many dramatic Companies is of 8 annas denomination.—Yours, etc.

BALWANT ANANT WAGH.

Poona, Nov. 24.

ASSAM'S TRIBUTE TO MR. T. R PHOOKAN.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME ON RELEASE

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATTI, Dec. 2.

Deshbhakta Tarunram Phookan was accorded a grand reception by the people of Assam at Gauhati on the 1st instant. People from the varous parts of the province attended the function in large numbers. The addresses by the various National Associations were presented on Silver "Bats". The striking feature of the reply was the absence of any opinion regarding entry into Council. To the Press representatives who anxiously waited upon him to elicit his opinion regarding this question, his reply was that he had not decided anything and that he would do after hearing both the sides. Mr. C. R. Dass has asked Mr. Phookan in a telegraphic message to meet him in Calcutta. Seth Jamunalal Bazaj arrives Gauhati on the 2nd instant. The function began punctually at 4.30 p.m. with Maulvi Fyaz Ahmed in the chair. The addresses on behalf the Women's Association. Khilafat Committee and people of Assam were presented by Shreejukta Sachibala Deb, Maulvi Wasil Ali and Sjt. H. Baroah of Dibrugarh respectively. The striking feature of the whole proceeding was the part taken by the village men and women absolutely innocent of the three Rs. One village woman from a village in the district of Darang addressed the vast audience in rural style and informed them that she had since Phookan's arrest spun and woven 13 pieces of cloth and exhorted the audience to do their bit for the release of the world's greatest man Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. PHOOKAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Phookan in the course of his reply said:—

"I went to jail cheerfully with the hope that Swaraj would be attained by going to jail and to-day after serving the full sentence for one year the cheerfulness and hope instead of being extirpated have been enhance and for this I thank God and pray to Him to carry me through the trials in the service of the motherland. It is true that Swaraj has not been attained by going to jail but I can boldly say that the conviction that we would attain it, is much the greater to-day than ever. Swaraj is our birthright and no one can deprive us of it." Referring to the thousand of political prisoners in Jail he said; that Government should know that it could never stop an agitation like this by sending a few thousands to jail. Such a jail had not been built which could ever accommodate an universal idea, such engine of destruction had not yet been discovered which could ever destroy the tendency of the mind. The Indian aspiration for independence was not to be destroyed like this. It was useless to erect a big dam of oppression and iron rule to check the flow of this new current of thought. The strength of Indian Nationalism had been supremely infinite because of its having the character of non-violence. It was impossible for brute force ever to conquer it, as stonewalls have failed in Ireland they are certainly to fail in India also. Nowhere in the world had peace been ever established this was. Non-co-operation could never be killed by force. There was only one means to kill it and that was co-operation If the Government co-operated to-day non-co-operation would end of itself to-morrow.

Referring to the achievement of non-co-operation in Assam he said who could ever think that the people of Assam doomed by Beatson Bell as unfit for the Montford reforms owing to their absence of any kind of political agitation would ever court jail by hundreds nay by thousands without offering any defence. What a great work had been done in the field of temperance within those two years. Who could ever think that the women of Assam would have come to the lime light of the nation and be the ideal of Indian womanhood.

Referring to his personal sacrifices he began "I feel shame to call it sacrifice at all. To think that going to jails is a great sacrifice in the country where Jaymaty Devi faced more cheerfuly agonies of living death for non-co-operation with the King for the sake of her husband would be a great dishonour to the nation."

In conclusion he said. "I accept in all humility though unfit myself the addresses so kindly you have presented to me and pray to God to give me strength to serve my motherland."

Having resumed his seat he was requested by many Mohamedans to address them in Urdu. He began in his usual forcible style in Urdu which took nearly half an hour.

In answer to the queries made by certain persons from the audience as to what he would do next, he said he had placed himself at the disposal of the country and it was for the country to decide how they would utilize him. He was prepared to undergo greater sufferings if the country wanted and exhorted the audience to strike when the iron was hot and do their bit for the salvation for the country.

The proceedings came to close at 7 p.m. with a speech from the chair amidst usual souts of Mahatma "Gandhi-ki-jai."

The Provincial Congress Committee sits here on the 2nd instant.

The Congress Publicity Bureau notifies that applications for Press Tickets are being registered but correspondent of newspapers and news agencies should produce letters of authority from their editors to enable them to get the necessary permit at the Congress ticket office on the 22nd instant. It is also notified for general information that applications for family quarters should reach the Secretary, Reception Committee, on or before the 15th instant.

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Single Twist Bugle Horn has 5 ins. Oval Bell. Length overall 20 ins. A better Horn going cheap!
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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegeterian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
BUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir). (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Mangali Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) orange Halwa.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give a trial.

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SARBA SIDHI KABACH.
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For further particulars write at
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WORLD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
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Dear Sirs,
It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(4)

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TAKE ME AWAY PRICES.
Goggles @ Rs. 1-4 each
Summa-Slip Covers for Overland 4 and Ford Rs. 10-0 each
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Dixie magneto spare parts in boxes.. .. Rs. 8-0 each
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OR
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By wearing it acts as a mystic charm, cures all diseases loss of memory, strength of nervousness, increases vitality in abundance, bestows happiness, good luck and grand success in every respect, Trial solicited. One Rs, 1-4; three, Rs. 3-4, and a dozen Rs, 12.
S. C. SEAL,
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DR. LUNTZ'S
HERBAL **FLAXOLYN** COMPOUND
Not a Drug—nor Cathartic but simply
NATURE'S FOOD TONIC, stomachic and laxative made in a convenient powder form. *No alcohol, quinine, iron, narcotics* or other harmful drugs. A pure *botanical* preparation made of fresh *roots, herbs* and *pulverized fruits.* Can be given to children and adults for *Stomach, Liver, Gallstones, Constipation, kidney* complaints and *nervousness.*
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Yearly Price Rs. 15-8.
A few copies of June 1922-issue to be sold out at 12 Ans. only.
Apply sharp—
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Health Culture Depot
Opp. G. P. O.—Fort, Bombay.

DISTRESSED MOPLAH WOMEN.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Moplah Women of Malabar:—

We the Muslim Ladies and children living in the devastated areas of South Malabar, beg respectfully to draw the kind attention of charitable Muslim Societies and individuals to our existing condition and further requesting them to evince the sympathetic consideration which this appeal deserves.

We sincerely thank you for all your kindness shown to us and to our children during our helpless condition. Your lavish contributions helped us in the matter of food, dress and place of shelter and your personal influence in obtaining for us the education and spiritual knowledge so much needed by us. We cannot but remember them gratefully and we assure you that the Lord of the helpless widows and orphans will reward you amply for all these merciful acts.

The relief we have been receiving was stopped from September 22. Our difficulties are growing from day to day. Our children and those of some others who were not in any way responsibe for the recent outbreak and who were never engaged in it were arrested, re-arrested and are going to be arrested on suspicion and we are reduced to poverty and mental depression. All these are horrible, too horrible to think of. We do not wish to repeat the numerous troubles we are daily suffering from. We want at least to be out of poverty.

We therefore request you to be kind enough to start in the different parts of S. Malabar some industries suitable to our taste with the money which you are willing to part with, for rice distribution. This will save us from utter starvation and help us on to lead good lives. While speaking of the rice distributions in many parts of S. Malabar we are being reminded of the many unpleasant and inhuman incidents that occurred in connection with it—incidents that led to the violation of morals of some of our young girls. We are ashamed to expose them.

In conclusion we beg you will be graciously pleased to think of starting some useful industries as already pointed out by us. These will stand out as lasting monuments of your charity and permanent sources of income for our young ones.

ADULT EDUCATION.

PROGRAMME OF CLASSES.

The following is the programme of classes for which arrangements have been made:—

At the Servant of India Society's Rooms, Sandhurst Road.

1. Subjects, Six Poems of Browning. Teacher, Principal A. L. Covernton, M.A., First meeting, Tuesday, 5th December, at 6-30 p.m.

2. Subject, Psychology. Teacher, the Rev. J. McKenzie, M.A., First meeting, Thursday, 7th December, at 6-30 p.m.

3. Subject, Elements of Economics. Teacher, Professor C. N. Vavil, M.A., M.Sc. (Lond.) First meeting, Sunday, 10th December, at 9 a.m.

4. Subject, Indian Administration. Teacher, Professor G. N. Joshi, M.A. First meeting, Friday, 8th December, at 6-30 p.m.

At the Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla. Subject, Principles of Democracy. Teacher, Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A. First meeting, Wednesday, 6th December, at 7 p.m.

At the Damodher Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel. Subject, Civics. Teacher, Professor R. M. Joshi, M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.) First meeting, Sunday, 10th December, at 9 a.m.

HIGHER COURSES.

A class for the study of some modern educational developments will be conducted by Professor H. R. Hamley. Details will be published later.

The Association is willing to arrange for other classes if a desire is expressed for them. Any group of not less than six persons who desire to undertake the higher study of any subject which falls within the general scheme of work adopted by the Association, will, if they make application be provided with an expert teacher. Copies of the class syllabuses may be had from the Rev. J. McKenzie, Wilson College. Some of the classes have been formed already, but there is room for more in all the classes. Intending students should apply to the leaders. The classes are not intended for students attending colleges or graduates, but for persons who have had a High School education only. A nominal fee of Re. 1 is payable by every student for each course.

A threat to strike in January unless recommendations of the Indian Seamen's Recruitment Committee were given effect to during the next session of the Indian Legislative Assembly was made amidst applause at a meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union held under the presidency of Mr. Ahmed Mia on the 3rd instant at Calcutta. The meeting also took up the question of obtaining for Indian seamen a share in German reparations allotted for the benefit of dependents of Seamen who lost their lives in the war, but consideration of the matter was postponed until next meeting.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Rajahs, Nawabs and other landholders of the United Provinces are entertaining Sir Harcourt Butler at a farewell garden party in Queen's Park, Cawnpore, on the 9th Decemeber.

• • • •

The opening ceremony of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Reading Room was performed on the 2nd evening at Lucknow, Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhya Lall, Judicial Commissioner presiding.

• • • •

Mr. Deepnarain Sinha of Bhagalpur has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference to which he was unanimously elected.

• • • •

Complaints are being received by the Secretary of the Catholic Conference, Goa, from priests, nuns and others that there is terrible detention at the Castle Rock station then at Marmagoa and again at Panjim. The traffic is terribly congested All are requested by him to move the higher authorities.

• • • •

In response to the suggestions coming from some prominent public men in Berar, Mr. M. S. Aney, President, P.C.C. Berar, Yeotmal have decided to hold an informal conference of prominent Congressmen and Khilafatists in Berar on the 10th December at Yeotmal. Congressmen and Khilafatists of Berar are invited to attend and take part in it.

• • • •

Mr. F. G. Pratt, Commissioner, Northern Division, performed the opening ceremony of the Red Cross Fete on the 3rd instant, before a gathering of ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities and ranks and said that the Red Cross was the symbol of unity of all races and religions and it appealed to the supreme law of universal charity.

• • • •

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways left Delhi on a short tour on the North Western Railway. After visiting the Khyber Railway construction works, he returns to Delhi on the 9th vis Lahore.

The Governor of the Punjab and Lady Maclagan drove to Taxilla.

• • • •

Mr. Saunders, hitherto Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, and named as one of the first eight Judges of the High Court with effect from 1st December, retires from service on the 25th December. Justice Maung Kin also named as one of the High Court Bench becomes Executive Councillor as from 2nd January next so that two vacancies are already indicated.—(A.P.)

• • • •

On the departure of Sir William Vincent for England, the Governor-General has appointed the Hon. Mian Sir Mohamed R. Mohamad Shafi to be Vice-President of the Executive Council. Sir Mohamad Shafi will occupy the position of the leader of the House in the Council of State, while the Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey will take Sir William Vincent's place as the leader of the House in the Legislative Assembly.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri arrived at Agra on the 2nd instant.

• • • •

At the meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee which comes off on the 15th instant an interesting resolution is to be moved to the effect that the eight seats out of 33 that are reserved for Mahomedans for the Membership of the All India Congress Committee from Bihar should be filled up by Mahomedans votes or in the alternative, seats should not be reserved for any community and all the 33 seats should be filled up by general election no matter whatever be the number of Mahomedans returned.

• • • •

The Committee of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee, Lahore, has handed over the balance of the receipts amounting to Rs. 1,17,220 to be used for endowment of scholarships tenable at two military schools at Aurangabad and Jullunder. It will be remembered that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stones of these two institutions. The scolarships will bear the name of the Prince and will be tenable by the sons of Indian officers and soldiers.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."
Numerous certificates from patients and chemical analysers already published, of the numerous cases cured after my arrival here on 29th August, 1922, the following few are taken at random:—Mr. N. K. OKA, Headmaster Mun. A.-V. School, Dongri, Bombay, writes on 29th November:—"I have much pleasure in writing that I am completely cured of my diabetes by Dr. Iyengar's treatment. I had been suffering from Diabetes since last four years and tried many medicines and also milk diet without any effect. I then tried Dr. Iyengar's treatment, which as every week passed, brought on gradually reduction in sugar and also the specific gravity, which at the commencement of the treatment were nearly 6 per cent. and 1039 respectively. After the complete course, sugar was reduced to nil and sp-gr. 1020. I should like to recommend the suffering public Dr. Iyengar's infallible cure of Diabetes, which I am sure will give relief to any diabetic patients."
Dr. Iyengar is leaving this place for some months for his native place on account of ill-health on about the 15th of December. So if any one wants his services let him see personally before that date, and not by correspondence.
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GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, B. S. F. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetiser.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudices with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to His Highness Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

S. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, S. N. Railway, Bhimavur, P. O.
I need your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. M., St. Xavier's, N'Eliga, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchilleri, St. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Vellipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhœa and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send one more phial.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and ERUMA TIBM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my sister, a chronic Colic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphilis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 5 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallangania.
I need your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Advisar and Local Auditor, Basrah.
I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Exuberance of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.
I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.
I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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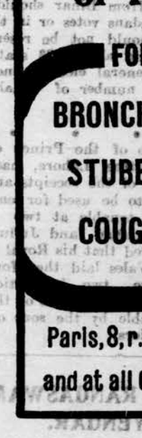

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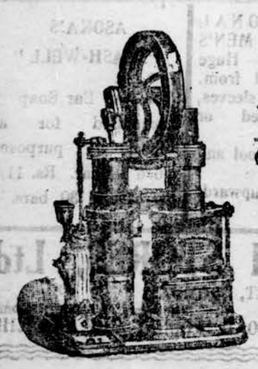

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